

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1327.—Vol. XXXI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1861.

(STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.)

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL (established 16 years), begs to intimate that he BUYS and SELLS every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, particularly BRITISH MINING SHARES, on which dividends are regularly paid realising from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum.

WEEKLY LIST OF SHARES RECOMMENDED for IMMEDIATE PURCHASE,
and sure for profits—
North Miners (special). Great Retallack. W. Bryn Gwlog (special).
Stray Park. Bottle Hill. Beneath Wood.
East Caradon. Wheal Norris. Bryntal.
East Grenville. Great Wheal Martha. East Budnick and Mount.
West Wendron. Wheal Ludcott. West Wendron.
St. Ives Consols. Trencrom. Wheal Nelson.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
JAMES LANE has FOR SALE, at net prices:—10 Alfred Consols, £3; 50 Bottle Hill, 26s. 9d.; 20 Beneathwood, 12s. 6d.; 5 Boscombe, £2 1/2; 20 Buller and Bertha, £2; 10 Calstock Consols, £2 1/2; 50 Charlotte, 21s.; 50 Crebore, 20 Dale, 6s. 3d.; 10 East Carn Brea, £7 1/2; 20 Devon Union, 12s. 6d.; 5 East Caradon, £1 1/2; 30 East Devon Consols, 30s.; 20 East Wheal Russell, £7 1/2; 50 Furze Hill Wood, 12s. 6d.; 20 Great Retallack, 37s.; 20 Great Wheal Martha, £1; 10 Harriet, £2; 10 Holbush, £2 1/2; 50 Great Alfred, 19s.; 5 Great Wheal Fortune, £11; 20 Lady Bertha, 29s.; 20 Lady Eliza, 9s. 6d.; 20 Wheal Ludcott, 2 Margaret, £5 1/2; 20 Marke Valley, £4 1/2; 20 Merilyn, 29s.; 20 Moyle, 30s.; 10 Mill Pool, 21s.; 20 North Miners, 29s.; 20 North Exmouth, 13s.; 10 New Treleigh, 50s.; 10 North Downs, £4; 2 North Roskear, £2 1/2; 40 Redmoor, 4s. 3d.; 20 Pendern, £5 1/2; 5 Stray Park, £40; 20 Tamar Consols, £2 1/2; Wendron Consols, £2 1/2.

FOR SALE, AT NETT PRICES, and for immediate delivery:—
20 Arthur, 4s. 1 1/2d. 10 Sortridge, 12s. 6d. 2 Trelyon, £16 1/2.
1 Grambler, £24. 1 South Bassett, £18 1/2. 1 West Caradon, £80.
50 New Francis, 8s. 3d. 1 South Tolgus, £55 1/2. 5 Wheal Hearle, £12.
10 Rosewall and Ransom. 5 St. Ives Wh. Allen, £5 6s. 25 Wheal Unity, 12s. 6d.
5 Rosewarne & Herland. 25 Stihney & Carrum, £19 1/2. 40 West Par, 3s. 3d.
2 St. Ives Consols, £47. 20 Trewhella, 10s. 9d. 1 West Seton, £360.

Apply to JOHN WM. HUTCHINSON, 78, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
January 25, 1861.

SHAREHOLDERS IN MINES.—A REVIEW OF DIVIDEND
AND NON-DIVIDEND MINES appears in PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST (Nos. 145, 146, and 147, Vol. III.) of the 4th, 11th, and 18th January, and will be continued until finished in the next two or three numbers. Price 6d. each copy. This review contains an account of about 150 Cornish and Devon Mines, their present and future prospects, with advice as to purchases and sales of shares.

PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
MINING SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CLIENTS, AND THE PUBLIC.—PETER WATSON takes this opportunity of stating to his friends, clients, and the public, that he continues to transact business in the purchase and sale of Mining Shares and all other Securities. Payment of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for customers, and affording advice to the best of his ability and judgment, based on the experience of 16 1/2 years' active connection with Mining—its management, and the Mining Market, as well as of tin, lead, and smelting operations.

PETER WATSON also informs his clients and the public that he transacts business in Public Funds, Railways, Docks, Insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange, and on the same terms, and has peculiar facilities for so doing. He also begs respectfully to repeat that, in all cases where he transacts business at net prices, and takes the risk on himself, he wishes his clients and subscribers to clearly understand that he disposes of shares or purchases them according to orders, at fair market prices, and considers his profit should not be less than 2 1/2 per cent., according to the value of the shares. And further, as he is daily asked his opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest in or speculate in, he gives his advice, and recommends mines to the best of his judgment and ability, founded on his many years' connection with mining management, and on the best practical advice he can obtain from the mining districts, without reference to expense, and he will not be held responsible or subject to blame if results do not always equal the expectations he may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

PETER WATSON will afford statistical information gratuitously on application, as well as recommend mines either for investment or a rise in market value, on the distinct understanding that any business resulting through his information or advice be done through him.

DEPRESSION IN MINE SHARES.—During the past six or seven months there has been a serious and general depression in all mines, equal on an average to nearly 50 per cent. For safe investment, and for a great rise, therefore, PETER WATSON is prepared to recommend six dividend and six progressive mines, which from the present position and future prospects, he feels confidence in recommending to those who may favour him with their confidence and business. The present depression is like that of 1847, 1857, and 1858, and in the course of two or three months the mining market will, no doubt, become buoyant again.

MR. LELEAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS TO TRANSACT IN GREAT RETALLACK SHARES.

WANTED:—50 to 100 shares in West Condurrow, and 20 shares in Spearman Moor.

MR. E. GOMPERTS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Mr. GOMPERTS has also FOR SALE the following shares, free of commission:—
2 Stray Park, £40. 20 Great Alfred, £1. 30 East Rosewarne, 34s.
15 Creake, £3 1/2. 20 Merilyn, £1 1/2. 20 East Caradon, £1 1/2.
50 Sortridge, 12s. 6d. 20 Hington Down, £2 1/2. 30 Lady Bertha, 31s.
20 Wheal Edward, £2. 20 South Condurrow, £2 1/2.

Mr. GOMPERTS is a BUYER of the undermentioned:—
70 Great Martha. 100 Gawton. 2 West Caradon.
3 Bryn Gwlog. 50 Charlotte United, £ 1/2. 5 Wheal Providence.
5 West Bryn Gwlog. 50 Norris, 20s. 6d. 1 Margaret.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL MINE.—These shares are being severely handled, for what with the telegrams this way and telegrams the other they have been knocked down in price, and if the system continues they must go lower, to the great detriment of the bona fide holders. I have for many years past supported the market, recommending a purchaser when the shares were but a few shillings in value, and have continued to do so up to quite recently, to the benefit of those who have followed me. Now that the mine has become a medium for unscrupulous gambling between the London and Tavistock parties there must be an end to all legitimate business, and the public, as a necessary consequence, are the sufferers. I cannot, therefore, recommend the mine for investment at present price.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER IN BRITISH MINING SHARES AND OTHER STOCKS.

Mr. BATTERS, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all Mining Stocks, can advise as to investment of capital, at the closest market prices.

Mr. BATTERS has made a selection from the mines of North Wales likely to be largely profitable in respect of dividends, and with great prospects of advance in market value of shares. Full particulars from personal inspection can be had on application.

Mr. BATTERS returned to-day from North Wales, having during the week inspected the mines in the Flintshire district, and will be happy to communicate any information he may possess to his correspondents.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE-BUILDINGS
LONDON, has FOR SALE:—35 East Russell, 50 Creake, 15 Great South Tolgus, £8 1/2; 100 Wheal Harriet, 5 Stray Park, £40 1/2; 120 North Wheal Providence, £1; 100 West Wendron, 14s.; 10 Wendron Consols, £2 1/2; 120 South Condurrow, 19s.; 100 Sigford Consols, 19s. 6d.; 5 Cargoll; 100 West Tolgus, 10s.; 20 Tolgus, 10s.; 152 Wheal Cupid, 19s. 6d.; 100 Carnarvon, 9s.; 100 Great Wheal Martha, 50 Buller and Basset, 5 West Bryn Gwlog, £25 1/2; 50 Nant-y-Iago, 27s.; 2 Wheal Buller, 30 Hington Down, £3 1/2; 3 Bryn Gwlog, £35 1/2; 100 Tamar Consols, 95 Great Wheal Alfred, £1; 100 East Rosewarne, 38s.; 100 Wheal Norris; 80 Rosewarne Consols, 20s.; 100 Great Caradon, 30 Wheal Edward, £2; 100 East Budnick, 10s. 6d.; 100 East Grenville, 17s.; 100 West Francis, 9s.; 50 North Miners, 3 West Caradon, £7 1/2; 10 Wheal Hearle; 2 South Francis, 100 Great Retallack, 38s.; 20 Calstock, £1 1/2; 110 Merilyn, 22s. 6d.; 150 Wheal Arthur, 25 North Busy; 50 Mill Pool, 30s.; 25 Camborne Vein; 30 Alfred Consols, £23 1/2; 1 Dolcoath; 25 Great Wheal Busy; 25 East Carn Brea; 180 South Buller and West Penrith, 15s.—WANTED an OFFER for 15 Trelyon.

G E O R G E M O O R E,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
GEORGE MOORE will sell the following SHARES, or any part, to-day, at quoted prices, FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:—
10 Alfred Consols. 20 Holbush, £2 1/2. 2 Rosewarne Utd., £25 1/2.
10 Camb. Vein, £3 1/2. 25 Lady Bertha, 30s. 3d. 50 Sortridge Cons., 13s. 9d.
10 East Caradon, £1 1/2. 50 New Francis, 9s. 6d. 5 Stray Park, £40 1/2.
20 East Wheal Russell, 20 New Treleigh Consols, 100 Vale of Towry, 9s. 6d.
£7 1/2. 49s. 6d. 50 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), £13 1/2.
25 Great Retallack, 36s. 9d. 1 New Wh. Seton, £47 1/2. 100 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), £13 1/2.
25 Great Alfred, 22s. 2 North Roskear, £26 1/2. 25s.
10 Hings Down Con., £23 1/2. 5 North Wh. Crofty, £43 1/2.
PURCHASERS of undoubted respectability can register transfers and receive CERTIFICATES of same previous to PAYMENT.

In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.
Commission on share transactions, 1 1/2 per cent. on £100 and above, and 2 1/2 per cent. for less sums.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
5 Alfred Con., £2 1/2. 10 Hings Down, £2 9s. 9d. 1 South Caradon, £300.
40 Angarraek (offer). 50 Huckworthy, 3s. 1 St. Ives Consols, £43 1/2.
30 Anglo Mexican Mint, £13 1/2. 3 Herodisot, £34 1/2. 30 Sortridge Cons., 12s.
2 Brynfall, £29 1/2. 20 Lady Bertha, 28s. 6d. 25 So. Condurrow, 17s. 9d.
2 Bryn Gwlog, £34 1/2. 20 Lady Eliza, 10s. 6d. 2 South Bassett, £17 1/2.
15 Bedford Utd., £5 7s. 6d. 25 Lewis, £4s. 6d. ex call. 1 South Francis, £160.
20 Camb. Vein, £1 16s. 6d. 5 Marke Valley, £4 8s. 9d. 2 Silver Rake, £20 1/2.
20 Bottle Hill, 29s. 2 Mary Ann, £19 18s. 9d. 60 Tees Side, 4s. 3d.
5 Bryn Goch, £27 1/2. 100 New North Miners (5s. paid), 12s. prem. 30 Tamar Con., £2 3s. 9d.
1 Carn Brea, £97 1/2. 10 North Miners (20s. pd.), £1 1/2. 10 Tincroft, £5 18s. 6d.
5 Cobro, £43 1/2. 2 North Roskear, £27 1/2. 5 Treloeth, £3 6s. 9d.
2 Cook's Kitchen, £197 1/2. 3 North Crofty, £8 10s. 5 Tolvadden, £3 1s. 3d.
1 Copper Hill, £97 1/2. 20 Tretoit, 8s. 9d. 1 Trevalny, £17 8s. 9d.
50 Cudra, 23s. 20 Tretoit, £17 8s. 9d. 2 United, £4.
20 Cefn Cilen, 17s. 6d. 20 Nantoes & Penrhyn. 30 Vale of Towry, 9s. 6d.
5 Craddock Moor, £26 1/2. 5 No. Bassett, £37 1/2. 1 W. Caradon, £78 1/2.
20 Camb. Vein, £1 16s. 6d. 1 New Seton, £43 1/2. 50 West Ashburton, 1s. 9d.
2 Cargoll, £18 18s. 6d. 20 New Francis, 9s. 50 West So. Caradon, 20s.
35 Cath. and Jane, 5s. 9d., ex call. 10 North Robert, 24s. 2 N. Trekerby, £31 1/2.
1 Ding Dong, £15. 5 No. Downs, £3 19s. 6d. 20 Wheal Unity, 14s. 6d.
20 Drake Walls, 15s. 9d. 20 New Treleigh, 49s. 9d. 1 West Seton, £352 1/2.
1 Dev. Gt. Con., £415. 3 Old Tolgus United. 30 Wheal Clifford, £200.
4 E. Caradon, £11 16s. 9d. 30 Prosper United, 26s. 9d. 30 Wheal Croft, 7s. 9d.
10 East Russell, £7 6s. 9d. 10 Providence, £43. 50 Worthing, 18s. 9d.
5 East Carn Brea, £7 10s. 50 Port Phillip, 10s. 1 Wend. Con., £23 5s. 6d.
25 East Budnick, 11s. 9d. 50 Port Phillip, 10s. 20 Wheal Grenville, £2 1/2.
1 East Bassett, £114 1/2. 20 Penhauger, 3s. 3d. 10 Wh. Ludcott, £3 18s. 9d.
10 East Grenville, 12s. 9d., ex call. 1 Rose. Utd., £25 10s. 20 Wheal Wry, 24s. 6d.
10 East Rosewarne, 34s. 9d. 10 Rosewall Hill & Ransom. 15 Wheal Harriet, 39s. 6d.
1 Grambler, £24 10s. 30 Round Hill, 5s. 6d. 5 Wheal Uny, £3 17s. 6d.
25 Great Alfred, 12s. 6d., ex call. 5 Saint John del Rey, 2 Wheal Margaret, £55 1/2.
20 Gwilym, 7s. 6d. 30 Silver Vein, (5s. paid), 17s. 9d. 5 West Bryn Gwlog, £24
10 Gonama, £2 18s. 6d. 17s. 9d. 50 Wh. Charlotte, 21s. 9d.
20 Great Retallack, 38s. 9d. 30 So. Lady Bertha, 4s. 6d. 5 Wheal Hearle.
50 Gt. Wh. Martha, 19s. 9d. 20 Sigford Consols, 9s. 30 West Wendron, 12s. 6d.
(fully paid). 10 So. Carn Brea, £3 7s. 6d. 20 West Tolgus, 7s. 9d.
3 Gt. Wh. Fortune, £123 1/2. 1 Stray Park, £395 1/2. 1 Wheal Seton, £157 1/2.
1 Herward, £20 10s. 10 So. Carn Brea, £3 7s. 6d. 10 Wheal Prosper, £4.
And is a BUYER of 300 Dale, at 6s. 3d.; 500 North Miners (second issue of 5s. paid), 10s. prem.; and 5 Bryn Croft, £24.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, January 25, 1861.

MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREBROKER,
2, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.
C. POWELL informs his friends and the public that the situation of his office (adjoining the Mining Exchange) enables him to act promptly on all orders confided to him, either by post or telegraph; and begs to assure those who may favour him with business on commission, or at net prices, that his best endeavours shall be used for their interest.

SHARES FOR SALE at net prices:—
20 Bottle Hill, £1 6s. 50 Gt. Wheal Martha, £1. 20 Tolvadden, £3.
2 Bryn Gwlog, £25. 2 Lady Bertha, £1 1/2. 20 Vale of Towry, 10s.
10 Bryntal, £4 1/2. 20 Merilyn, £1 1/2. 20 Wendron Con., £23 1/2.
1 Carn Brea, £97 1/2. 50 New Wh. Francis, 10s. 50 West Par, 3s. 6d.
2 Cook's Kitchen, £197 1/2. 10 North Downs, £4. 20 East Caradon, £79 1/2.
25 Creake, £3 1/2. 50 North Miners, £1 10s. 2 West Bryn Gwlog, £25 1/2.
5 Ding Dong, £15 1/2. 1 Providence, £45. 25 W. Wendron Con., 12s. 6d.
1 East Bassett, £112 1/2. 4 Rose & Herland, £2. 1 Wheal Clifford, £207 1/2.
10 East Caradon, £11 1/2. 25 Sortridge Cons., 12s. 9d. 10 Wheal Edward, £7 1/2.
10 East Carn Brea, £7 10s. 2 St. Ives Consols, £45. 25 Wheal Norris, £1 2s. 6d.
50 East Budnick, 12s. 6d. 2 Stray Park, £41. 20 Wheal Nelson, £1 2s.
10 Gt. Wh. Russell, £7 1/2. 10 Tincroft, £5. 10 Wheal Tremayne, £5 5s.
20 Gt. Retallack, £1 1/2. 10 Tincroft, £5. 10 Wheal Tremayne, £5 5s.

Office hours: 10 till 5. Commission, 1 1/2 per cent.
Jan. 25, 1861. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

EDWARD COOKE, MINING SHAREBROKER, & C.,
5, HERCULES PASSAGE, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., in thanking his friends for the liberal support they have accorded him, begs to assure them of his intention to adhere strictly to the principles which have been observed by him—viz., promptness and punctuality in all transactions committed to his charge, and the best attention to the interests of his clients. A list of eight mines has been selected with proper care by the advertiser, which he has no hesitation in recommending to his friends as being more than ordinarily safe for an investment, or with a view to a realisation of profits in a short time.

The following SHARES are FOR SALE, at net prices:—
2 Stray Park, £41 1/2. 10 So. Carn Brea, £37 1/2. 50 New Francis, 10s.
10 Holbush, £2 1/2. 50 So. Condurrow, 19s. 25 East Budnick, 12s. 6d.
10 West Fowey, £5 15s. 20 Gt. Retallack, £1 18s. 1 W. Bryn Gwlog, £27 1/2.
1 Tincroft, £5. 3 North Busy, £5. 5 East Caradon, £11 1/2.

BUYER and SELLER of North Miners, Bryn Gwlog, and West Bryn Gwlog, at close market prices.
Jan. 25, 1861. Bankers: Commercial Bank, Lothbury, E.C.

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SHARES, at closest prices net, or on commission, but not being a dealer buys and sells only on orders confided to him.

SHARES FOR SALE, free of any commission:—
2 Wendron Cons., £23 1/2. 4 Rosewarne Cons., £1. 10 East Caradon, £11 1/2.
ex div. 50 Vale of Towry, 9s. 9d. 5 Great So. Tolgus, £8.
15 Catherine & Jane Consols, 12s., call paid. 25 Lady Bertha, 29s. 10 Rosewall Hill, £2 1/2.
100 Beneathwood, 12s. 9d. 5 East Russell, £7 1/2. 30 Wheal Cupid, 19s.
5 Buller and Bertha, £2. 11 Stray Park, £41. 10 Harriet, 39s. 6d.
Jan. 25, 1861. Bankers: London and Westminster.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET
LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—
Bedford United, £6. Great Retallack, 38s. 9d. North Trevalny, 10s.
Bryn Gwlog, £35. Gt. Wheal Martha, 20s. 6d. North Robert, 27s. 6d.
Bedford Consols, 4s. Great Wheal Alfred, 21s. 20 Tincroft, £5 18s. 9d.
Creake, £3 1/2. (5s. call paid). 50 So. Tolgus, £8.
Calstock, £1 1/2. Gawton, 7s. 6d. 10 Rosewall Hill, £2 1/2.
Drake Walls, 16s. Hington, £2 12s. 6d. 30 Wheal Cupid, 19s.
East Caradon, £1 11s. 3d. Lady Bertha, 30s. 10 Harriet, 39s. 6d.
East Carn Brea, £7 12s. 6d. Merilyn, 28s. 10 Wheal Nelson, £1 2s.
East Russell, £7 10s. North Downs, £3 17s. 6d. Wheal Norris, 22s.

And is a BUYER of the following shares, at market prices:—
Cook's Kitchen. North Robert. Wheal Edward.
Merilyn. Tincroft. Wheal Norris.
South Wheal Francis. Great Wheal Martha. Wheal Harriet.

All orders per telegraph or post promptly attended to.
January 25, 1861. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. BIRDSEY, MINING BROKER, ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE,
ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, in returning thanks to his numerous friends who have patronised him for the past 22 years, begs to assure the public that he is always in a position to TRANSACT MINING BUSINESS at the closest market prices; and from his long experience of the districts of Cornwall, Devon, &c., is able to name some six or eight mines in which there will, in all probability, be a great advance of price in a very short period.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
T. P. THOMAS again begs to draw the attention of his friends and the shareholders in North Miners to the report of the mine in another column of this day's Journal, and to inform them that he is a buyer of shares £1 paid and 5s. paid at 7s. 6d. per share premium. T. P. THOMAS is also a seller of:—
1 West Seton, £150. 100 Lower Park, £1 1/2. 5 Bryn Gwlog, £35.
4 Wendron Consols, £23. 1 Minera, £200. 5 West Bryn Gwlog, £26.
1 St. Ives Consols, £46. 100 North Miners, £1 1/2. 5 Silver Rake, £20.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHARE DEALER, 11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

JOHN ROBERT PIKE has FOR SALE, at NETT PRICES, the following SHARES, all calls paid:—
50 Bedford Consols, 4s. 9d. 50 Great Martha, 19s. 3d. 150 St. Day United, 16s. 9d.
4 Bryn Gwlog, £35. 50 Grosvenor, 10s. 4 South Carn Brea.
15 Bryntal. 30 Hings Down, £2 9s. 9d. 75 So. Condurrow, 17s. 9d.
50 Catherine and Jane, 8s. 75 Holbush, £2 8s. 9d. 17 Stray Park, £39 1/2.
40 Cefn Cilen. 100 Lady Bertha, £1 9s. 6d. 25 Tincroft, £5 1/2.
10 Cliffland and Went., £4 1/2. 100 Lady Eliza, 8s. 9d. 25 Tolcarne, £2 18s. 9d.
20 Cook's Kitchen, £19. 10 Marke Valley, £4 6s. 3d. 20 Treloeth.
20 Crane, £3 1/2. 50 Merilyn, £1 1/2. 4 Wendron Cons., £23 1/2.
30 Crowlwm, 16s. 6d. 150 New Francis, 9s. 6d. 5 West Stray Park, 4 1/2.
40 Drake Walls, 13s. 6d. 10 North Robert, £1 5s. 6d. 100 West Wendron, 11s. 3d.
100 Dale, 5s. 9d. 3 North Roskear, £27 1/2. 3 West Seton, £149.
2 East Bassett, £115 1/2. 2 Providence, £44 1/2. 1 Wheal Buller, £116 1/2.
15 East Carn Brea, £7 1/2. 10 Polyn Wood (an offer wanted). 2 Wheal Margaret, £55 1/2.
50 East Grenville, 14s. 6d. 2 Rosewarne United, £26. 40 Wh. Edward, £1 16s. 6d.
40 East Russell, £7 8s. 9d. 20 Rose & Herland, 37s. 9d. 25 Wh. Grenville, £2 18s. 9d.
20 East Caradon, £11 1/2. 20 Rosewall Hill, £2 1s. 6d. 10 Wh. Norris, £1 2s. 3d.
100 Gernick, 11s. 3 St. Ives Cons., £44. 4 Wheal Tretoit.
50 Great Retallack, 36s. 9d. 100 Sortridge, 12s. 9d. 10 Wheal Uny, £4 1/2.

Mr. PIKE will be happy to insert any shares in his list free of charge, unless sales are effected, when his commission will be 1 1/2 per cent. Business transacted for the fortnightly accounts upon receipt of 25 per cent. on the current market prices, as a deposit to cover risk.—3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MINING QUOTATIONS, AND "SO-CALLED" MINES.
The daily and weekly prices of shares put forward in the public prints are, as a rule, a perfect farce, and emanate from jobbers and dealers, to dupe and mislead the unsuspecting. Capitalists will, therefore, do well to seek reliable information and sound advice.—H. B. RYE, 77, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Established 18 years in the same office.
Bankers: Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., and Co.

TO CAPITALISTS AND THE MINING PUBLIC.—The following "sound" and "respectably-conducted" mines should be invested in for early and large dividends, the approach of which will cause a great rise in the value of shares, viz.:—

United Mines. Ding Dong.
Cargoll. North Roskear.
Rosewarne United. Clifford. Wheal Tretoit.
Tincroft. Kitty (Leland). Bryntal.
For correct prices and reliable particulars apply to Mr. H. B. RYE, 77, Old Broad-street, E.C.

Bankers for the last 20 years: Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., and Co.

FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSELL, MINING OFFICES,
1, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. FRAS. G. LANE, MINING SHAREDEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. J. HUME'S "MINING SHARE MONITOR," published monthly in parts. The soundest advice to capitalists. None but the best description of mining shares are noticed. Valuable information contained in that for Jan. Subscriptions, 5s. per annum; single copy, 6d.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,
1, State of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

MR. JOSEPH GREGORY, MINING OFFICES,
1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, E.C.
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Original Correspondence.

ON "SUDDEN ISSUES" OF LARGE AND UNCONTROLLABLE QUANTITIES OF EXPLOSIVE GASES IN COAL MINES.

SIR,—In the North of England the cases in which this has occurred, and which have been published, have been principally from the description of coal generally found in contact with faults. It is generally found in deep and tender seams of coal; that the coal which is adjacent to faults is very tender, and is called "danty," or hitch coal. This often extends to very considerable distances, and is found to abound in gas, very large and unusual quantities being found to issue into workings passing through it. This state of the coal is unquestionably a consequence of the fault. The coal has been crushed, or otherwise affected through this influence, so that the gas has either become disengaged, or that its disengagement in working has become freer, and with less the ordinary obstruction. That it has in some measure become disengaged is proved by the fact that where such cases occur in connection with a sandstone roof blowers are more numerous and of much more frequent occurrence than under ordinary circumstances. Not unfrequently the fissures of the faults are very open, but much more so with a sandstone roof; and when pierced very considerable discharges of gas have taken place, very often accompanied with considerable feeders of water. From the combined action of water and gas pressure, the discharge of gas after the first piercing of the fissures becomes intermittent. The quantity of gas discharged is also subsequently very materially affected by the changes of atmospheric pressure, so that when the barometer suddenly falls the issue of gas is augmented. That a very considerable proportion of the gas, up to the time of piercing this danty coal, has continued entangled in the cellular tissue of the coal is, I think, clearly proved from the fact that the coal is much more tender to work, even in many cases becoming separated merely by the action of the gas; and the discharge of gas is very much more considerable while driving the first places through it than is found to be the case with drifts subsequently required. The coal and strata being found to be hardened, or during the working present at least such appearance, even to a very considerable distance from the drifts first driven. The discharge of gas presents similar effects, being very materially lessened in many cases to a great distance. Even in such cases it is very unusual to find the quantity of gas discharged such as to render dangerous good currents of air; but such cases have been duly recorded when even good currents of air in circulation have for a time, generally of short duration, been rendered explosive for considerable distances—the distances being such, as has been very properly remarked, as to account for the most extensive and fearful colliery explosions.

In developing large areas of a coal field in which the presence of faults is uncertain, it will be clearly seen from what has been stated that proper precautions are required. The coal ought to be properly won out by exploring drifts, driven considerably in advance of the ordinary workings. It will be found to produce better effects in gas drainage when those drifts are driven at right angles to the cleavage of the coal. They ought to be aired with a distinct split or current of air, or at least the air in returning from them ought not to pass to workings wrought with naked lights; the current should also be so arranged that in its progress to the ventilating furnace it will become thoroughly mixed with return currents from the ordinary workings. These drifts, of course, ought to be worked only with safety-lamps, and great care should be taken as to the use of gunpowder; probably it would be better to prohibit its use entirely. Doors ought to be relied on as little as possible under such circumstances. These precautions are certainly of increased importance when opening out an entirely new colliery or seam of coal.

In working by the "bord and pillar" system these precautions and arrangements are simple and easy enough. They are so self-evident that I consider myself quite justified in giving a decided opinion that ill effects arising from large and sudden issues of gas under such circumstances prove the entire want of due precautions, or gross neglect in their being carried out, and that the persons in such cases responsible are properly liable and blameable for such results.

In working by the "long-way system," it is usual to win out the coal in a water level direction, more or less approaching the direction of the cleavage of the coal, or by headings parallel to such cleavage; the stalls being subsequently driven in a direction at right angles to the cleavage. By this mode of proceeding faults running in a line approximating to the cleavage of the coal may never be met with until approached by a very considerable extent of the ordinary face of coal work. To any person of experience in coal mining this will have been found to be the case. It will thus be seen that the faulty coal may in a single day be exposed for a considerable length by the ordinary coal workings, and that such workings will be exposed in the worst possible manner to the worst effects of large and sudden issues of inflammable gas. These effects will necessarily be aggravated by the mode of ventilation caused by such way of working. The splits, or different currents, are not so numerous as in bord and pillar working, and from their arrangement it is quite possible that a large issue of gas taking place in a limited time, so as to render the current explosive, may pass onward in a body with the current of air in an undiluted state to the ventilating furnace. This, with other considerations, makes it necessary in all cases of long-way work to pass the return currents into the up-cast without their going over the furnace; the furnace in such case being supplied with fresh air which has not been used for ventilating any part of the workings. The effect of this plan of furnace arrangement is to lessen its useful effect, and to abstract a considerable split of air from the useful ventilation of the colliery workings. It is a plan of ventilation which has not been found necessary in colliery working by the bord and pillar system, and which has, consequently, been abandoned in the North of England for many years. If such a fault as has above been supposed to be met with has been previously unknown, which is not at all an improbable supposition, the place of meeting with it cannot be previously determined; it may, therefore, be met with at the in-going end of a considerable extent of work, and thus have to pass over a considerable space, in an explosive condition, in which lamps are used, and wherein it may easily occur they may be unavoidably so for some time. They very possibly may never be observed until filled with flame a length of time, when they may have become heated to such an extent as to be very dangerous to move in any way whatever.

I am impressed with the conviction that the long-way mode of working, as generally pursued, presents one of the worst cases in which to meet or contend safely with "sudden and large issues of gas." These sudden and large issues of gas are the scapegoats of explosions. They meet with support on the principle that they being inevitable, explosions are inevitable and unavoidable, and the conviction seems to be arrived at that in regard to them remedial measures are useless, and that we must just take them when they come. In working by the bord and pillar system, large quantities of gas have been in short periods of time occasionally met with in the broken workings, but it is not absolutely necessary to adopt the sudden-issue theory to account for them satisfactorily. In the entire removal of the coal by any plan of working you have, in addition to the ordinary issue of gas from the seam in course of being worked, the whole of the gas existing in, or that may be liberated from, all the measures that may be broken or disturbed by the process of working, whether above or below the seam itself.

It will thus be seen that, in addition to the gas due to the seam, you have that existing in over and underlying seams and strata, within certain limits, to contend with, while prosecuting pillar working; or the entire removal of the coal by any other plan. The whole of this gas naturally ascends into and completely fills up all spaces in the upper portions of the goafs above the level, and beyond the reach of ventilating currents or of observation. This, of course, is the case whether the mode of working is the bord and pillar, long-way, or any other system of working.

When the measures immediately overlying the coal in course of being worked are of such a character as to fall freely to the distance of a few feet upwards, and are then succeeded by very strong stone, which will continue unbroken for some length of time, a very extended open space, wherein gas in very considerable quantities will accumulate, is provided for its reception. In continuing to prosecute the workings, it is found that this strong stratum eventually gives way, and falls, or suddenly settles down over large areas (it may be acres), pressing out the gas suddenly, and in overpowering quantities, in a very limited time, into the adjacent workings from the spaces above described. If the workings are prosecuted to the rise of such goafs, as is almost universal in long-way work, it is impossible to conceive works worse situated for contending safely with these issues of gas.

Another effect of strong overlying measures continuing a considerable length of time unbroken and unbroken over large areas, is to increase very considerably the weight resting on the pillars or face of unbroken coal, and thereby producing in pillar work what is technically and locally called a creep—the upheaving, succeeded by the fracturing, of the thill or floor

of the seam. Mr. Buddle found at Wallsend, upwards of thirty years ago, that a creep in the High Main seam upheaved and bodily dislocated the unwrought solid coal of the Metal Coal seam, laying 30 to 40 feet below, to the extent of 18 inches displacement, at both sides of the crept bord rooms in the High Main seam above. This is a very usual and natural effect, and the result is that large quantities of gas in such cases suddenly issue into the adjacent workings, if such be improperly situated to the rise. But it is never for a moment supposed that the gas issuing was the cause of the creep, but rather a natural effect of the same.

How often have we those creeps and disturbances of the goafs, with every circumstance, as in the cases of gas eruptions described by Mr. Brown, except these very eruptions themselves. If we often have these renderings of the floor and settlements of the goafs without a particle of gas, is it most reasonable to attribute them in other cases to the "sudden issue" of gas, or to consider the gas as a natural result or effect, not their cause?

In prosecuting long-way workings on the line of the inclination of the strata, it is generally found that the gateways for a few yards from the face present the appearance of flatness; this is unquestionably the result of pressure on the face of the coal, upbending the thill or floor. In case of a combination of circumstances—the strength of the superior measures, a few feet above the seam of coal, causing the same to stand unbroken, unbroken, and unsettled over a large area in the first instance—a strong seam of coal, presenting a firm and unyielding resistance to the pressure, causing an uprising of the thill or floor unbroken for a considerable extent and area, permitting the accumulation of gas in the open spaces of the goaf above, and in the disturbed measures below, be followed by the floor in the immediate vicinity of the coal giving way or creeping, lifting, and rendering, the natural consequences must be a large and "sudden issue" of gas from the measures beneath, and probably likewise from those above at the same time, thus producing a "sudden issue," such as no "amount of ventilation that can practically" be passed through the workings would dilute. But this is no proof that the "gas issues from beneath the coal with such violence as to rip up the floor" several feet in depth and many yards in length, as stated by Mr. Brown in the *Mining Journal* of Dec. 29, 1860; but rather that the floor was ripped, and the fissures caused as the natural result of the mode of working the coal, and the previously freed gas was thus liberated from the position in which it had accumulated in the disturbed measures beneath and above; that, in fact, the "sudden issue" of gas into the workings was an effect, not a cause, of the disturbance of the measures.

We may easily conceive in a floor "almost as hard as stone" that it may have for a very large area bent upwards without vertical cracks, and if so only to the extent of a few inches, a great accumulation of gas would be caused, quite sufficient to account for "enormous issues." If the quantity of air in circulation was 10,000 cubic feet per minute, 1000 cubic feet of gas would render it highly explosive for one minute. One superficial acre of only the third part of an inch thick would yield this amount of gas; 6 inches thick would yield 18 times as much, and if extended over 10 times the area—viz., 10 acres (no improbable supposition under certain ordinary circumstances in a mine)—would yield 180 times as much, amounting at once, in a perfectly rational and probable manner, for the most "enormous issue" ever recorded, the circumstances of its issue being most FAVOURABLE for such effect. In working coal by the long wall in measures of considerable inclination, all the workings being carried on on the extreme rise, edge, and highest points of the wholly excavated portions, the ordinary daily workings are at once liable to all the gas arising from the coal face, all that drains from the goafs, and all that may accumulate in the highest levels of such goafs, when pressed into the "wall face" by a sudden settling of the strata over extensive areas, and also to that which may be pent up in the disturbed strata beneath, on yielding to the pressure incumbent on the surrounding coal, thus discharging the accumulated gas in the worst possible manner into workings carried on, in regard to such issue, in the worst possible position, thus causing one current of air to have to contend with what would be the duty of several in properly arranged bord and pillar workings.

I also think Mr. Brown is under some considerable mistake in saying the quantities of gas discharged were such as that no obtainable current of air could properly dilute. His own statement that the Davy lamp continued to burn, furnishes a measure of the gas issuing, I recommend this to his consideration. This long-way method of working, with its natural results of issue of gas, arrangement of ventilating currents and safety-lamps, is evidently cording to the practice, as stated by Mr. Brown, solely dependent for its safety on the perfection and proper attention in the use (or the self-extinguishing) of the safety-lamps; such a state of things as assuredly will sooner or later produce a catastrophe.

P.S.—Mr. Brown, in the *Mining Journal* of Jan. 12, gives expression to a doubt; I will do so to a fact—that "M.E." has been a mining engineer practically and responsibly employed in several collieries, before Mr. Brown was out of his apprenticeship, up to the present time.

M. E.

SAFETY-LAMPS.

SIR,—The remarks of Mr. Waring in the *Journal* of Dec. 22, that had I tried I could have opened the Mordard lamp as easily as the one of his construction, induced me to try, when I found that, contrary to my expectation, and to what I had been lead to believe, his statement was quite correct, and I was able to open the Mordard as easily as the Waring; but I cannot agree with "A Collier" in awarding the preference to the Waring, for I do not consider that under any circumstances the arrangement of the Waring lamp can give security, because of the command over the wick by means of the wick-wire, independently of the locking apparatus, placed in the hands of the workmen. In the Mordard this is different, and the elevation of the wick depends on the apparatus for unlocking the lamp. If, then, the turning of the wick-wheel in this lamp can be prevented when the wick-wire is brought over the wick-holder, either for the purpose of cleaning the wick or of holding it while the lamp is unlocked, the Mordard becomes then a self-locking lamp, which must be extinguished before it can be opened. I place the wick-wire immediately behind the wick-wheel, and over the tube through which it passes I place another closely fitting tube, to which a segment of an inner tooth-wheel is attached, which locks in the wheel when pressed down upon it, and prevents it moving either way, leaving it free to move when disengaged from it.

If, then, the outer tube be bevelled on the top part under the wick-wire, so that when the wire is back against the glass it is raised by means of the spring, and the wheel may be freely moved in either direction; but if the wick-wire be brought forward to any other position, the outer tube will be forced down by means of the wick-wire pressing on the inclined plane until the segment locks into the wheel, thus effectually preventing its action, and, consequently, all tampering with the wick, a result which I consider cannot be obtained in lamps on the principle of the Waring.

Should you consider my suggested improvement worthy a place in your columns, it is at your service. Its adoption may, perhaps, prevent some reckless collier from opening his lamp, and thus hurrying himself and his fellow-workmen to a premature grave.

WM. RICKARD.

Academy, Myrtle-street, Liverpool, Jan. 16.

[A somewhat similar, but less complicated, arrangement was proposed to me by a French mining engineer, who came to this country some months since to patent his improvement, could we have given him any hope of being remunerated for his trouble. His suggestion was to fix the second tube to the upper part of the wick-wire, and then to fix a hub upon this outer tube, opposite the rack-wheel. This hub consists, if we may so explain it, of a continuous ratchet on three parts of its surface, the remaining part being cut away to permit the wick-wheel to revolve freely. Whilst the wick-wire is back against the glass the wick-wheel can revolve freely, but the slightest movement of the wick-wire causes the ratchet on the hub to take into the wick-wheel, and prevent the withdrawal of the locking bolt.—Ed. M. J.]

SAFETY LAMPS—THE STEPHENSON AND THE DAVY.

SIR,—I do not agree with Mr. John Brown's opinion concerning the Stephenson lamp; indeed, I think them unsafe to a certain degree. In the first place, what would a viewer, or any officer, do if he were to travel with a Stephenson in the waste or old workings? As soon as ever he gets amongst the gas his lamp goes out. Perhaps he has never been in these old workings before; but, even if he had been in them, there may since have been falls and waste, and as he goes in he finds that something is wrong, and desires to see what is the matter. He has, perhaps, travelled over falls which he could just get through, and has likewise observed that more stone is on the point of falling; he goes on, however, until he comes to a close fall that is stopping the ventilation. Here the gas having accumulated the lamp goes out, and he is left in a frightful plight. He must return over the falls and under the bad stone; and as one cannot travel in the dark without touching something, he would be very liable to bring the stone down upon him.

But if he have a Davy lamp the case is different. When he gets to where the gas has lodged the Davy lamp shows its presence, and he beats a retreat, and can see where he is travelling. The Stephenson is

very well where we fall in with very many blowers of gas, and when a man is working in the whole. I have seen these come out from under the coal a distance of 3 feet, and burst the coal away. When a miner is working in the whole he can find his way out, but the broken begets gas, out goes his lamp, the place is rending above him, timber is breaking on all sides, and the timber is set in every direction: he gets the wrong side of the timber, and he may be killed there. As another case—Suppose a man or two working in the waste with a Stephenson, and the gas to come out, it is said that if his lamp has got damaged it will then be as good as a Davy. This may be true in some cases, but certainly not in all; for most of the misfortunes happen through carelessness of the miners, or from something being done unthinkingly. There are some very careful men amongst colliers, no doubt; but I think that if Mr. J. Brown has any men under him they would be glad if he gave the matter that due and serious consideration it deserves, and, perhaps, he would then alter his opinion.

Durham.

THOMAS DAKERS.

VENTILATION FANS.

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Nasmyth's letter in the *Journal* of the 19th inst., I beg to inform him that I have no occasion to refer to the publications he mentions, as I never disputed the fact of his having invented a fan, of its having been at work at the ironstone pit at Skyr Spring for the last nine years, nor of his having forwarded descriptions of it to various publications. But, I again repeat my "very absurd statement," that "the fans used at Elsecar are quite different from Mr. Nasmyth's illustration," and of which he is well aware—these having the blades placed obliquely, or at an angle, between the radial and tangential lines, whereas the blades of Mr. Nasmyth's fan, as shown in his illustration, are placed in a line with the radius, similar to an ordinary smith's blast-fan, or the floats of a common paddle-wheel. This Mr. Nasmyth calls as close an approximation as possible, which I deny, the difference being obvious to any practical man who may have seen the two fans at work; for, as will be at once seen, the blades of the latter will strike the air with the flat surface, and will carry a certain amount of air round with them at every revolution, instead of throwing the whole off. Whereas, by placing the blades obliquely, so that they cut the air in the same manner as those of a screw, the resistance or friction of the air will be so much diminished that far more revolutions of the fan per minute may be obtained with the same amount of power, and not only this, but each revolution, will draw more air, as it is impossible for any of it to be forced back into the fan, or carried round by the blades.

Since Mr. Nasmyth objects to this being called an improvement on the screw, by all means call it an improvement on the Nasmyth fan, and no one can deny that it is such; and again, if he can prove that he ever contrived, designed, made, or set to work a fan on this principle previously to the late Mr. Biram doing so, I am ready to acknowledge that I have done him an injustice, but not that I have written in a "scurrilous spirit," as he asserts. I may say, with Mr. Nasmyth, that I have no pecuniary interest in this question, being simply desirous of obtaining justice and fair play. I see, in the *Journal* of the 12th inst., that a "Looker-on" makes an assertion that Mr. H. Hartop is the inventor of these fans. What does Mr. Nasmyth say to this?—*St. Helen's, Lancashire, Jan. 23.*

B. BIRAM.

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS—INSURANCE.

SIR,—Will "M.E." turn to the "Transactions of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers," vol. iii., page 94, and he will see a greater quantity of air than I have stated. Perhaps Mr. Nicholas Wood, the managing partner of the Hetton Colliery—the colliery referred to—will answer his other queries as to splits, &c. Will he allow me to ask him why a current of 200,000 cubic feet cannot be sent through one seam, or say, for instance, through Rieca Colliery? I have already said that it can.

It is pleasant to think that Mr. Brown does not put his trust entirely in discipline and Davy lamps. I dare say a little more discussion would have shown that our views as to ventilation were similar, and that we agree in all things, and even he would believe I am "A Pitman."

I notice in the *Journal* that the owners of the Hetton Collieries are providing for the widows and children of those killed at the late explosion there. I do not notice this for the purpose of suggesting that my letters had anything to do with that decision, but simply to show the views of enlightened people in the trade on the question, and to say to others to go and do likewise; and if I am right in my calculations, which are open to correction, the means of alleviation are, even in the present high ratio, not so unapproachable as at first sight would appear.

I hope, therefore, to see ere long every colliery providing by insurance for these catastrophes, and that the best talent will be employed, and the most complete remedies adopted, as the only means of reducing the premiums.—*Jan. 17.*

A PITMAN.

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS—INSURANCE.

SIR,—Following up my remarks of last week, I may state that supposing coalmasters were making use of the Accidental Death Insurance Company, now existing, I can easily see a simple mode of operation. The coalmaster would pay premiums on the number of men he has employed at the time, and at the end of six months the average number which have been in the colliery during that time can be arranged, and the excess paid or returned, as the case may be. There would be no necessity for insuring each individual—only the number. I do not see how such an arrangement could be objected to.

While insurance can do so much for the masters, how much it might benefit the miner himself. Suppose every collier injured, no matter how, had, by payment of little more than 1s. a week, provided pecuniary relief for himself and family, what a comfort it would be to him on his sick bed, to see himself and family beyond the reach of want. How different it fares with many of them now; and while I have called upon the masters to do their part, I would urge equally on the miner himself to be up and doing. Heaven helps those who help themselves; they must not think everything will be done for them—they must do something for themselves; I have shown them the way, and it is open for them.

Jan. 17.

A PITMAN.

IRON MANUFACTURE.

SIR,—Several announcements have appeared recently in your excellent *Journal*, relative to great patent improvements in the manufacture of iron, upon which I would beg permission to make a few remarks, not disputing that some advantages would result from the application of additional carbon, both in the blast as well as the puddling-furnace, but the sweeping nature of the claims for such purposes. In the *Journal* of the 12th inst. there is an extract from the patent of Mr. George Holcroft, of Manchester, for "forcing carbon in a gaseous state into the lower part of the furnace with the hot or cold air," &c. Does Mr. Holcroft mean what is termed vapour of carbon? if so I will agree with him as to an improvement taking place in the "quality of iron produced;" but if he means carbon composed of oxygen or hydrogen, then I suspect his patience will be exhausted a very long time before he effects, by his patent process, any improvement in the "quality of iron produced." The introduction of charcoal at the tuyeres of blast-furnaces will certainly improve their working, but the same effect would be produced were the same amount of fuel introduced with the charges of ore and flux at their tunnel head. Mr. Holcroft also says that "the quality of iron is considerably improved by introducing charcoal among the iron in the puddling-furnace, when the iron is in a molten state;" this I will admit to be true, but not new by any means, as may be seen on reference to my "Metallurgy," pp. 239-242. As to Mr. Holcroft's invention of mixing various descriptions of ores, possessing different qualities, in certain proportions, so as to obtain very strong pig-iron from the blast-furnace, it would appear that he must have had very little experience in the trade, and very little knowledge as to the scores of patents for improvements in the manufacture of iron, or he never would have gone to the expense of patenting the inventions set forth in the extract here referred to.

Then, again, in the *Journal* of the 19th inst. appears Mr. John Onions's "patent process for manufacturing iron," consisting of the "introduction of charcoal, and any other materials, in every shape, quantity, or quality, near the bottom of the furnace, with or without the blast." The patentee asserts "that he can, by his process, improve the value of ordinary iron 30s. per ton." If such be really the case, Mr. Onions's help is sadly needed in the iron districts of this neighbourhood, even if his "improvements" extended to the value of only 20s. per ton. However, to proceed: this patentee proposes "to apply at the tuyere, or other suitable part or parts of the blast or other furnace, the smoke, heated air, and other inflammable gases, produced from fires of any kind whatever, one or more, or all of them." Here let me pause awhile to contemplate the immense saving to ironmasters that may, according to Mr. Onions's proposals, be effected, were the smoke, heated air, &c., of their puddling-mills and forges to be thus economically applied. But to proceed: this patentee also "prepares

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

verd antique, which were worth something like 25s. per foot; and in the immediate neighbourhood, within a few hours' pull in a boat, there was a lode of mundaie, strongly impregnated with copper; and further on there was another lode of mundaie and copper. The whole of that property had been secured from the Government, and could be secured by the present company at a small royalty. According to accredited testimony, the lode in Tern Nova was 250 ft. long and 40 ft. wide, and would produce 95,000 tons of ore. Therefore, that property was not a mere speculation—it was a question of facts and figures. The whole of that valuable property would probably be offered the company if it could be shown that there was a prospect of its being in a position to work it effectively. If the present company did not think fit to accept the opportunity, all he could say was that their own largest shareholders would gladly co-operate with him in the formation of another company, being satisfied of the intrinsic value of these properties. In answer to questions, he (Mr. Glasborne) stated that the ore for sulphur alone was worth 35s. per ton, which would cover the expense of raising and shipping it; and the inferior qualities were worth 5 per cent. for copper, and the better qualities 5 per cent. for mundaie. The Secretary said that some few weeks since a firm in Glasgow offered the company 37. 10s. per ton for 1000 tons.

Mr. F. COMES had listened with great attention to the statement of Mr. Glasborne, and with much satisfaction to the high opinion formed of that gentleman in Newfoundland. From that statement there could be no doubt that they had an opportunity of acquiring properties which would produce remunerative results; and, therefore, it became a positive necessity that a new direction should be formed. He could not conceive anything more positively inconsistent than for men to assume to be directors of a board without having paid a farthing of money, but had given bills which had not been met. Besides that, he must say that he had the positive objection, and he believed he was echoing the opinion of the investing public generally, for bills either from directors or shareholders to be given in payment for shares was wrong in principle, and a reflection upon the directors who so acted. He could refer to some two or three limited liability companies which had been managed anything but creditably, and unless such companies were by Act of Parliament founded upon a different principle he considered the commercial integrity of the country would be seriously affected.

Mr. F. N. GIBSON urged the propriety of appointing directors in the room of those who were acting in the double capacity of vendors and directors. He suggested that their resignation upon that occasion should be accepted. Mr. F. COMES said there was no doubt as to the desirability of adopting that suggestion. The Chairman reminded the meeting that the first thing they had to do was to determine whether the company was to go on or not.

The Secretary had understood that the whole of the directors were anxious to resign, and he saw no difficulty in their doing so.

The Chairman had no objection to retire—in fact, he wanted to retire altogether. He did not wish to throw any impediment in the way of the company.

Mr. F. N. GIBSON thought Mr. Berkeley was one of the best directors they could have upon the new board.

Mr. F. COMES said the whole bone of contention was that some people had not paid a single penny for their shares, having given bills, which might prove to be perfectly valueless. It appeared there were a great number of bills, and he contended the directors were very greatly to blame for having taken them.

Mr. CHOSROE enquired the number of bills that were due and not dishonoured? He had a particular object in asking that question, and there could be no objection to shareholders knowing the exact position of the company.

Mr. HUGHES suggested that the names of the parties giving those bills should be made known, and proposed a resolution to that effect, which was seconded by Mr. CHOSROE.

The Chairman declined to put a resolution, which elicited great dissatisfaction. After some warm expressions of feeling, during which the course taken by the Chairman was alluded to as being not the most impartial, it was unanimously agreed, upon the proposition of Mr. BOND, seconded by Mr. PASCOE, that the amended offer of the vendors to the St. John's United Mining Company be accepted.

Messrs. Peart and Jones having been added to the direction, the proceedings terminated.

The following is the amended offer, dated Jan. 11, above referred to:—

"As vendor representing the proprietors of Turk's Head and English Ridge Mines and freehold properties, I beg you distinctly to understand the nature of the amended offer of purchase, and also the express terms accompanying such offer. That conditionally upon the shareholders of the St. John's United Mining Company determining upon the continuation of operations at Turk's Head, &c., upon the limited scale of expenditure at present in progress, until May 1, 1861, and upon the understanding that existing liabilities are to be immediately liquidated, with a view to the continuation of the operation of the company, the following amended offer of purchase is submitted:—That in lieu of 5000l. in cash, and 15,000 fully paid-up shares, 16,000 shares would be accepted, subject to the acceptance of such offer on or before May 31, 1861. I have only to add that this further concession of 4000 shares has been mainly conceded by the promoters of the enterprise, and not by the vendors of the property. As before agreed by the vendors, they are willing that such shares shall be held by the company in trust for them until the properties above referred to have been accepted or otherwise. H. P. GIBSON."

It is the above-named 16,000 shares which Mr. F. N. GIBSON proposed to reduce in proportion to reduced capital. It was proposed at the meeting that out of the 20,000 shares to be given for Turk's Head and English Ridge properties, 13,000 were to go to the vendors, and 7000 to promoters, and that it was a portion of the latter lot which the secretary had issued on his own responsibility, and unknown to the vendors. Also, that although bills had been accepted in lieu of the 10s. cash due on calls, the share scrip had not been issued in exchange for such bills, so that in the event of being dishonoured, the company would not lose their shares.

RATING OF COAL MINES.—A somewhat important case relating to the rating of collieries came before the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday. The question raised was as to the construction of 15 and 16 Viet. c. 81, sec. 7 and 8—the County Rates Assessment Act. The county justices of Northumberland had appointed a committee to prepare a basis or standard for the county rate, and this committee had ordered Mr. Doubleday to attend, and produce certain books in his possession, which, as Mr. Doubleday affirmed, being private books he refused to produce, and also refused to be examined. The local magistrates decided that the Act did not compel the production of the documents. The case was then stated to the Court of Queen's Bench for an opinion as to the propriety of the magistrates' decision. The judges decided that the magistrates had come to a wrong conclusion, and that the case must be submitted to them—but without costs. "It might be," said Justice Crompton, "that the power given was inquisitorial and liable to abuse, but at the same time he did not see how the justices could get on without some power of the kind. Nothing could be stronger than the words of the Act, and looking at those words and the intention of the Act, he thought the magistrates were wrong, though in the first instance he had entertained considerable doubts." Mr. Manisty (with whom was the Hon. A. Liddell) was for the appellants, and Mr. Mellish for Mr. Doubleday, the respondent.

HASWELL COLLIERY.—Mr. Dickinson, the Government Inspector, visited this colliery on two occasions recently. At his suggestion great improvements have been carried into effect in the underground economy of the mine, and the ventilation is rapidly becoming all that can be desired, not only for the safety, but for the comfort of the workmen. Amongst other precautions the number of the workmen has been very considerably increased, and several places where indications of danger presented themselves have been hermetically sealed. The highly honourable and straightforward conduct of Mr. Dickinson has met with the warmest indications of approval from the workmen, and has tended to inspire feelings of confidence stronger in degree than the manifestations of distrust which were said formerly to have prevailed. It is but justice to add that the suggestions of Mr. Dickinson have met with a ready response from Mr. Taylor, who has exerted himself most zealously to carry them into effect.—*Newcastle Daily Chronicle.*

CONVICTION FOR NEGLIGENT VENTILATION.—At Little Bolton, Jan. 17, Mr. Foreday Smith, the principal agent of the Bridgewater Trustees, was fined 2s. and costs, for neglecting to provide sufficient ventilation in the Lord's Moss pit, Dixon's Green Colliery, the consequence being an explosion, by which one man was killed and three injured. The information was laid by Mr. Dickinson, the Government Inspector of Mines. For the defendant it was contended that the evidence did not justify the information, and it was stated that there had been twice as many accidents since the appointment of Inspectors as before (a positive falsehood). The Trust had done everything in their power suggested by scientific and skilled persons for the safe working of their mines. Mr. Smith was acquitted morally, and his representative called upon the magistrates to acquit him of legal wrong. The negligence was, however, considered to be proved, and the above fine inflicted.

HOW COLLIERIES EXPLOSIONS ARE CAUSED.—At the Dukinfield Petty Sessions, on Thursday, Mr. William Seddon, the underlooker for the Dukinfield Colliery Company, attended to support a summons against John Smith, a collier, for having committed a breach of the 15th special rule of the pit, which provides that no collier or other person shall injure any air-course, or do anything whereby the ventilation of the mine shall be affected, or the property of the owner endangered. The defendant pleaded guilty. Mr. Seddon stated that Smith man in the colliery had a copy of the rules, and the same were posted up in large type in various parts of the mine, and in addition, the rules were repeatedly read to the men in the office. It seems that the defendant and two of his wagners were removing props, &c., on the 18th inst., when they placed the props and some sheet-iron in one of the principal air courses, thus stopping the ventilation. The defendant was fined 20s. and costs, or one month's imprisonment.—Joseph Arkwright and William Oldham, the two wagners who were assisting Smith, were then charged with the same offence. They pleaded guilty, and were each fined 10s. and costs, or one month's imprisonment.

FALL OF ROOF AT KERSLEY, NEAR BOLTON.—TWO MEN KILLED.—At Messrs. Stott and Knowles' Hole, in the Wall Mine, two colliers were killed by a fall of roof. A solid piece of stone came down from the roof with the soil. The stone was 22 ft. long, 8 ft. broad, and 16 in. deep. Mr. Joseph Dickinson, Inspector of Mines, was present during the enquiry. He had not examined the scene of the accident, but he expressed an opinion that the men ought never to go beyond a space of 3 ft. 9 in. without placing a prop, and that it was certainly wrong to have left a space of 5 or 9 ft. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

FRENCH COALS.—France ranks next to Great Britain as a coal-consuming country, and is the largest coal-importing country in the world. The extent of the French coal formation is estimated at 1920 square miles; the number of coal fields is 64, and they comprise 448 mines, and 1035 pits. In 1854, the production of coal in France was 12,405,262 tons; in 1855, 12,810,316 tons; in 1856, 13,000,000 tons. Her production in the years named was 6,827,097 tons in 1854; 7,453,048 tons in 1855; and 7,740,317 tons in 1856; the deficiency being made up by foreign importation.—Belgium in the last-named year supplied 319,630 tons, England 1,165,878 tons, and Prussia 781,921 tons.—*History of Coal and Iron.*

THE POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY ATLAS.—The character of all works issued by Messrs. Kelly is so well known, that in referring to the publication by that firm of an Atlas, comprising maps of England and Wales, and of the several English counties, it will be needless to state that it is highly deserving of public patronage. The Atlas in question is finished in the most artistic style, and coloured with great taste. Its price (30s.) is so low that it should find a place upon the table of every commercial firm. The maps were most of them originally employed for the various provincial directories published by Messrs. Kelly, one or two additional ones having been added, however, to make the series complete, and the corrections in all made with every care by Mr. B. R. Davies, the well-known map engraver. The Atlas is portable, but yet of sufficient size to enable every town and village of any importance to be accurately delineated.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—VIGILANCE REWARDED.—With the damp foggy mornings and evenings, the weak in constitution find out their weak points, and well were it for them if they applied early treatment for invigoration. This is the chief advice? Rub Holloway's ointment well twice a day upon that organ, take his pills in conformity with their accompanying rules, the disease disappears, and with little danger lies. Is the liver sluggish? The pills, unaided, will rouse it to its healthy activity; or, if long inactive, use the ointment. Is irregularity of any particular function the disorder? Consult Holloway's instructions for using his medicaments, and regulate by their timely application. They will benefit, and can do harm in no case.

ALT-Y-CRIB.—J. Hughes, Jan. 22: There is nothing yet in the deep adit; we are crossing, and expect to cut the lode in a couple of fathoms. In the new adit, on the side of the hill, driving north, the ore holds on well, worth 10 or 12 cwt. per fathom; the lode is the width of the end, with strings and branches of lead throughout. We have holed or communicated this with the winze that was sunk down from the shallow adit; here we shall have 15 fathoms backs of ore ground to take away. If this ore holds on as well as the level above (which we expect it will) it will increase our returns after we open well into it. In the shallow adit and north we have had some very good rocks of ore for the last two or three days; it has not risen up to the back of the level yet, but is up two-thirds of the end very good, and only spots then up to the back. This speaks well for the new adit, which is coming 15 fathoms under here, and I expect the ore to rise to the back of the present level as we drive on. In the north-west end the lode is not settled yet, after being disordered by the cross-heads, but there is some lead in it still. The stopes in back of the shallow adit are just as usual, and will produce about 10 cwt. per fathom. The prospects of the mine are encouraging, and by present appearances we shall be able to increase our returns to 15 or 16 tons bi-monthly. We have from 12 to 15 tons on the floors, which we should have had ready before this if it were not for the frost, but we shall get it ready in a fortnight if the thaw continues.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—J. Barratt, Jan. 23: The 24 south cross-cut is advanced 55 fms. from Cross-England; nothing new in this point for the past week. The 24 west, on Barclay's lode, is suspended for the present, and the force put to stop the ore of the 24, on Eaton's lode, which will yield 1 ton of copper ore per fm., worth 6d.

BALLYVIRGIN.—D. T. Macdonald, Jan. 17: Dressing Department: We have dressed and put to pile 1 ton of first crop lead, 1 ton of copper ragging, 3 tons of coppery mundaie, 7 tons of plain mundaie, and prepared for the crusher 3 tons of lead ore.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Captain Mitchell, Jan. 24: In the middle adit level, on the north lode, we have intersected a cross-course, which is running obliquely with the lode, in consequence of which we shall have to drive some 2 or 3 fms. further before we can expect any change of importance. On No. 1 south lode the men are engaged cutting in the north side of the level, in order to prove if there is more lode standing in that direction. There has nothing been met with in the cross-cut towards No. 2 south lode since last report, but the branch then referred to is underlying north, and the ground to the south of this branch is again becoming very wet, which indicates that there is still more lode in advance of the end. No other change to notice.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Jan. 22: The lode in the 115 west is producing a little saving work, and is promising for further improvement. There is no alteration in the 103 west. Tandal's stopes in the back of this level are worth 5 tons of ore per fm. We have not taken down the lode in the 90 west during the past week. Woodcock's stopes in the back of this level are worth 4½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 68 east is 18 in. wide—saving work.

BENEATHWOOD.—J. Lean, Jan. 24: The lode in the engine-shaft is much the same as reported last week, both in size and character, being about 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, prisms, mundaie, and lead, saving work. The men are making good progress in sinking; the shaft is down nearly 4 fms. below the 30. Since mine of last week the winze has been holed to back of the 30, causing a good circulation of fresh air. We shall in a few days commence another winze in bottom of the 20, to ventilate the 30 north.

BOSWORTH.—T. Harvey, Jan. 23: Our stamps are now working in good order, with a plentiful supply of water. The frames are all roofed in, so that there will be no hindrance from the wet weather, as heretofore. In the back over the deep adit level, west of Harvey's shaft, we have one pitch on tribute, by four men, also men repairing Harvey's shaft, over the back of the shallow adit level. I am glad to say our pay-day passed off well. One of the London shareholders is down, who paid up all hands to the end of November, and kindly gave them a substantial dinner of good old English fare. Several gentlemen were invited, and three or four in the neighbourhood attended, who expressed their pleasure and gratification. I need not tell you the men were highly pleased; they returned thanks, and gave the gentleman from London three truly Cornish cheers, also the same for our worthy lord, Mr. P. Marwick.

BRONFLOYD.—M. Barbary, Jan. 23: The frost goes, we are now again in full course of working, and all our operations (dressing included) proceed satisfactorily. I am glad to report that No. 1 lode, in the cross-cut north, is improving as we get nearer the north wall: in fact, it is now yielding saving work. The mixture of ore extends fully 5 feet of the last portion of the cross-cut; as soon as we cut entirely through this large lode it will be most desirable to extend our drive on its course west, on the most productive part. We consider this a very important result, and you will remember it is several fathoms west of the slide.

BRYNFORD HALL.—Thos. Pierce, Jan. 24: Hammerley's Pipe: This pipe appears better than it has done for the last three or four weeks, and I expect it to drop into a vein. Hammerley's vein appears poorer than usual. The cross-cut north of Page's shaft is without alteration.—The 100 Yard Level on the Miller's Vein: The bottom of this level is not so hard as it has been, and we expect an alteration soon. Davies's pipe does not appear so well as usual.—Bostock's Vein: This vein promises well, and by the present appearance will produce large quantities of ore.—Pias Brynford Vein: This vein appears well in the rise from the 100 yard level, south from the shaft. All the other pitches are going on as usual.

BRYNTAIL.—Jas. Roach, Jan. 24: North Lode: The lode in the 10, driving east, is 1½ ft. wide to day, yielding 15 cwt. of ore per fathom, with every indication of becoming more productive. In the bottom of the level we have a very fine lode, which is now directly above the cross-cut driving towards this lode in the 25. I may observe that the 10 has been driven through continuous ore ground 14 fms., and the forebore still good. The winze below the 10 is 3 fms. deep; lode 15 in. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. We are making greater progress than usual in driving the 35 cross-cut.—Bryntail Lode: The stopes under the 25 are producing from 8 to 10 cwt. of ore per fathom. We are now under the shaft sunk from surface on the north lode; in a few days hence I intend rising against it, and when communicated we shall at once be able to stoep in back of the 10 fms. level.

BUDNICK CONSOLS.—Wm. Burrows, Jas. Evans, S. Mitchell, Jan. 21: We have dropped below the 30, and are now making preparations to fix the lift to this level. We have cleared and communicated the 20 from the old sump to the engine-shaft, and as far as Turner's, which is upwards of 200 fathoms, and fixed the requisite ladder rods, and secured eight shafts, which we are now draining through. Several pairs of tributaries are working at each shaft, and a great many more pitches might be set if we could get horses to draw the stuff. We are getting on with our steam-whim as fast as possible, and when completed will greatly facilitate the progress of our underground operations. The tributaries which are improving, and the prospects throughout are equal to our expectations. We have commenced a cross-cut north in the 12 at Hooper's, towards the north lode, which has not been seen below the adit. Large quantities of tin have been raised by the former workers on this lode above adit, and we may anticipate similar results at this point. The ground in the cross-cut is highly mineralised, and easy for driving. Our steam-stamps was set to work on Friday last, to the satisfaction of all present, and continues to work well, and we are now in a position to return the immense quantity of stuff we have now lying at surface.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—G. Reynolds, Jan. 24: The lode in the shaft is still large and very promising, and we are forcing it on with all speed, and without any hindrance. In the 80, both east and west, the lode is looking much the same as for some time past.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Jan. 23: In the 50 east, on the caunter, the lode is nearly 1½ ft. wide, chiefly spar, with very little ore at present. Other parties were without alteration. We shall sample to-day 12 tons of ore.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Jan. 22: The main lode, in the 54 east, is producing some good saving work, and the lode generally shows a kindly appearance. We are making good progress in driving the cross-cut in the bottom of the mine, and in going south the spar part of the cross-course carries good spots of ore. The cross-courses in the adjoining mines often produce stones of ore just before the intersection of a lode. The ground is still favourable in the north cross-cut, but no lode has lately been met with. The air in this end is very bad for working in; we are, however, doing all we can to put up the rise in the back of this level, and to effect a communication with the level above without delay.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—J. Sanders, Jan. 21: In consequence of a change in the weather we were enabled to put our pumping-wheel to work on Saturday, and I am glad to say that the water is (this evening) 4 fms. below the 20, and I hope to get the mine in for again in a day or two. The drawing and dressing have been resumed, and while the weather continues favourable everything will be pushed on as fast as possible.

CEFN NORTH UNDERWOOD (St. Asaph, North Wales).—J. Kinsey, Jan. 19: We have been engaged in clearing the 7 m. level, and find the lode to be from 12 to 18 in. wide, mixed with spar, clay, and lead ore. We intend sinking the shaft a few fathoms deeper, so as to get under the old workings, and to sink a great many leaders, and some of them have turned out well in the adjoining mines. We are in a highly mineralised country, containing some very rich mines—the Bottelwethin Mine, about two miles from here, has paid from 20,000l. to 30,000l. royalty, and only 75 fms. deep, 1½ mile from Score Mine, and one mile from Glass-coed Mine, and our set contains the same kind of rock, and has the advantage of adit levels, as our adit level commenced at the foot of the hill, would come in about 100 fms. deep, when under the top of the hill, close to the railway station, so that we have every facility for working it cheaply. You need not fear as to having a good mine here, and a short time will prove it.

CHARLOTTE UNITED.—R. Kendall, Jan. 19: The lode in the 60, east of engine-shaft, is about 2 ft. wide, unproductive; ground hard. I expect after a few fathoms driving we shall have a change for the better, as we shall be coming under the old workings, and the lode will be in the level above. The 50, west of engine-shaft, is still in the claim, and ground hard. The 30, west of Trevoian's shaft, is improving, and is composed of spar, mundaie, and black ore; we are expecting to cut a good lode every day. The 20, east of cross-cut, is looking better. At Trenow we have four men in the adit repairing and putting the same in good condition. The foundation of the boiler-house is cleared out, for the masons could do but little work. Mr. Eustace is sending home the engine, and we are pushing on the work with all speed.

COED MAWR POOL.—M. Wasley, Jan. 18: It is a very great disappointment to have our principal operations suspended for several weeks with the severity of frost and snow, inasmuch that our produce is considerably less than if we had the regular number of hands employed; neither can I afford as much information on future prospects, but I am glad to say that both the new lode and the No. 1 continued rich and productive as far as the water permitted us to prove. And it seems the drainage has been a great drawback from the beginning. All mines worked by water-power are subject to the same delays. However, a little moisture or milder weather would set us all afloat in a few days, as every part is fully prepared for action, having a good supply in the lakes, and the machinery much better calculated for continuous operation than any former period, so that in future no time need be lost except in the very extremity of both seasons, thus affording much better advantages for arriving at profitable results. I am very glad to say I have been most successful in my operations during the past six months. This is fully confirmed by the cutting and opening of the new lode at boundary shaft, which has left near 300 fms. in length of rich stoping ground deeper than any other part of the mine. At the No. 1 lode also the deepest ground is by far the richest, and these facts prove the lodes to be rich, and continues when properly developed. It is rare to meet such valuable produce at such shallow depth. Every point ever opened on here always turned up as well as the most sanguine expectations might anticipate. We are proceeding on with the sinking of Wasley's shaft, and making trials about the Roman works. The

tribute pitches working in the shallow places are turning up the average yield, and we have now about 8 tons of ore broken, chiefly undressed, the weather being unfavourable. On the whole, I may say it is a very prosperous looking concern, and I hope to have shortly the pleasure of giving the shareholders better results than have yet taken place.

CRAIGTON.—Wm. Jeffrey, Jan. 22: The end west is very much improved, both in appearance for making ore and in ore itself. The ore which was confined to a flat floor in the middle of the end is now got down near the bottom; they also find the ore going up in the roof. There is a good branch of ore in the back of the level, which we have gone through from 7 to 8 feet long; the end looks very encouraging, and a bunch of ore is expected the moment the wall is reached. I expect to meet a regular-defined wall in about 3 or 4 fathoms driving. At Stanard, the branch bearing lead and jack has dipped south out of the shaft in the same manner the ore did before.

CUDDRA.—J. Webb, Jan. 24: The sumpmen are still preparing to fix plunger-lift at the 66. We have a party of men putting a stoep over the back of this level, to get back west under the tin ground; from appearance we shall cut out good stopes here for tin. The south lode is nearly all worked away for copper in the eastern part of the mine, above the 66, but promises to produce much copper below; and, the engine-shaft being sunk to the 96, we shall hasten on the clearing of the shaft to drain the deep level as quickly as possible. In the 56 we are cutting out the tin lode, and shall have good stopes for tin in the back. We have nothing new in the 36 since last report; we have three parties of men cutting out the lode. In the 25 we shall be cutting out much tin ground after driving west under the lode. In the 10 we shall soon be breaking abundance of lode, which will yield 2 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. We are putting tramroads and cutting tip-plats at the various levels, to facilitate the discharge of stuff when we commence to bring away the lode wholesale. The masons will complete the winding-machine building in a few days, and will be in full force on the stamping-engine buildings. We have several hands employed laying out the tin dressing-floors.

DALE.—R. Nines, Jan. 23: On Monday night one of the angle-wheels broke, and caused some delay, otherwise all is going on well, and the vein continues of the same value as last reported.

DEVON NEW COPPER.—P. Hawke, Jan. 23: The cross-cut in the 58, 20 fms. to the west of the engine-shaft, into the hard part of the great north lode, is composed of capel, spar, and mundaie; we do not expect to meet with anything of importance beyond spots of yellow copper ore, as are occasionally seen, until the more central or northern portion of the lode is reached. The soft part of the lode in the engine-shaft, below the 58, contains, and a light blue clay-slate, congenial for the production of minerals, now comprises the stratum. My theory is that this complicated mass of mineral substance for 14 ft. wide, that has hitherto overlaid the north part of the lode in all the workings yet made, should contract before a highly remunerative lode would be met with, and I am glad to state that this character stuff, to all appearance, is now almost unbottomed in sinking the shaft, and the change tends to strengthen my conviction that the 68 will be found to be profitably productive for copper ore. A similar change is evidently taking place 20 fms. to the west of the engine-shaft; the soft part of the lode likewise contracts; it is now about 18 in. wide, instead of 14 ft., as stated to be in the other parts of the mine.

DRAKE WALLS.—T. Gregory, Jan. 24: We have a very good improvement in the 60 fathom level. West of Brenton's shaft, in the cross-cut south, we have discovered a branch about 1 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fathom for tin, this is about 5 ft. south of the old level; we shall now drive west on this branch, and hope to be in a position to commence stooping thereon. We shall now resume operations in the 40, and hope to lay open some good tin ground here also. The branches in the 70, west of Brenton's, are producing good work for tin, worth 15l. per fathom. The western part of the mine is opening up much better than we expected, and promises are long to add to the returns of the mine. We have no further change to notice in the eastern part of the mine since last report. We have sampled (computed) 18 tons of tin, for sale on Saturday, the 26th instant; No. 1, 7 tons; No. 2, 9 tons—16 tons.

DULTA.—J. Martyn, Jan. 23: In the south cross-cut we have this morning cut another north and south lode, about 1 foot wide, and worth about 1 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. We expect to cut Diana's lode soon; the strata are favourable for tin, and the water is sinking in the south shaft, which is sunk 4 fms. on Butt's lode; at this shaft we are now 11 ft. deep, and did not find the wall; this lode is worth for tin nearly 4 cwt. per 100 sacks, which we shall commence breaking for the stamps. The north cross-cut is very wet, and for the last few days very queer for driving. The water is very strong, and we expect Snell's lode is very near the old men's shaft. We have cleared up 4 fms. deep, and found three levels, where the old men have stooped the backs, and taken all the lode except a small arch by the shaft; this lode is Snell's, which we expect to cut in the north cross-cut, which will let down the water, and then we can commence breaking work. We are having in the steam-stamps frames this day, and getting the dressing-floors ready with all speed. We expect to sell another parcel of tin from the old burrows soon. I hope to send you the news of a good lode very soon.

EAST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Jan. 22: The sinking of the engine shaft progresses favourably, and we hope to be deep enough for a 40 fm. level by the end of this month. The lode continues of an equally promising character, and the ground around it highly mineralised, and I have no doubt on extension of the 40 good results will follow. The lode in Croake, driving west towards us, is worth 250l. per fm.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—Wm. G. Gard, Jan. 22: The winze stopes, and end in the 36 east are without alteration. We have begun to drive the deep adit east, and hope to have a productive lode in a few fathoms more driving.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—W. Hollow, T. Uren, Jan. 22: The lode in the winze sinking below the adit level has been gradually improving in depth, it is now worth 8l. per fm. for tin, and promising still further improvement. We have commenced to sink a new shaft from surface on this lode, and we hope to get it communicated with the adit level in about three months. No change to notice in any other part of the mine since last report.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—John James, Jan. 19: We are down 3½ fms. below the 13 fm. level. The engine and pitwork are working well. The men are making good progress in clearing and securing the adit. The sumpmen are cutting down King's shaft. We shall be getting some of the men to work in their former pitches very shortly.

—John James, Jan. 22: I beg to inform you we have forked the 22 fm. level, and have been fortunate in getting below the plunger without accident to the clocks. We have connected the bucket below, and shall soon get all the thirty-three men in their places. The engine and pitwork are doing well. The men are making good progress in securing the adit.

—John James, 24: The water is down 9 ft. below the 33. We are forking well and with good speed. The 43 will be dry by Saturday morning.

EAST TREFUSIS.—J. Pope, Jan. 24: Very little has been done in the 58 cross-cut, north of Smith's engine-shaft, since my last report; the men have been engaged casing and dividing the shaft from the 46 to the 58. In the 34, east of cross-cut, on Treawny's lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore, mundaie, and quartz—a very kindly lode. In the 22, west of cross-course, on Smith's lode, the lode is small and unproductive. In the 22, east of the cross-course, on the south lode, the lode is 12 in. wide, chiefly quartz. At Treawny's flat-roof shaft, sinking below the 30, from surface, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Jan. 22: The lode in the 100 east has a kindly appearance, and producing some good black and yellow copper ore, and I fully expect to see a good improvement in the lode daily. The lode in the winze sinking below the 88 has a better appearance, and likely to improve.

—J. Richards, Jan. 23: I have to-day made a careful inspection of the mine, and I now in hand my report thereon.—Homer's Shaft: In the 110 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, and promising, being composed of quartz, mundaie, flookan, and occasionally good stones of ore. In the 100 east, west of Oats's winze, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and yields a little ore. In the 100 east, east of Oats's winze, the lode is materially improved, being at present 3 tons, or 30l. per fm. The ground is so exceedingly easy for exploration that 2 fms. per week can be accomplished, and the ore part of the lode is still getting larger. In Oats's No. 2 winze, sinking below the 88, the lode is also looking well, and is worth 30l. per fm.; this winze is going down on the south part of the lode, the north part, on which 11 fms. have been driven in the 88, and which is worth 30l. per fm., is still standing in the north. In Soper's stopes in the back of the lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 180 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and will yield 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 8l. per ton. In the 180 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking under the 180 is 1½ ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 170 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 160 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding saving work.—Footway Lode: In the 140, west of Ray's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton of ore per fm.—John's Lode: In the 100 and 80 fm. levels, east of Cock's shaft, the lode is large, and producing saving work. The lode in the rise in the back of the adit, west of Carrogat shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, containing a little copper ore and iron. The other bargains and pitches are much as usual.

EXMOUTH.—J. P. Nicholls, Jan. 23: The stopes in back of the 84 are now yielding about ¼ ton of lead ore per fathom. There has not been any lode taken down in the 72 north since last report, but the kills which we are driving in by the side of the lode is more mineralised, which we consider a good indication. We have about 2 fathoms more to drive to connect this end with the winze working from the 60, and we shall then supply good ventilation, and enable us to cut the lode and stoep north with greater facility. The stoep in back of the 72 north is now producing about 6 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. There is no alteration worthy of notice in either the 60 or 40 north since last report. The lode in the 40 south continues large, and looks very promising for a good lode in the course of a few fathoms driving; this end is at present yielding good saving work. The tribute department is much the same as last reported.

POWEY CONSOLS.—P. Rich, S. Sampson, Jan. 21: Trahan's Lode: In the 280 fm. level, east of Bottrell's shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and will yield 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 270 the lode is 2 ft. wide, and poor. In the 240 the lode is poor.—Bottrell's Lode: In the 260 the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and will yield 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the 230 fm. level the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of the 230 is small and poor.—Hewett's Lode: In the 220, west of Union shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and will yield 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 9l. per ton. In the 200 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 180 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and will yield 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 8l. per ton. In the 180 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking under the 180 is 1½ ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 170 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 160 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding saving work.—Footway Lode: In the 140, west of Ray's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton of ore per fm.—John's Lode: In the 100 and 80 fm. levels, east of Cock's shaft, the lode is large, and producing saving work. The lode in the rise in the back of the adit, west of Carrogat shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, containing a little copper ore and iron. The other bargains and pitches are much as usual.

POWEY AND PAR UNITED.—W. Pascoe, J. Tredinnick, Jan. 2

carried on above the adit, which, in the valley at the western part of the set, is about 6 fms. deep, and in the eastern part 25 fathoms. On four lodes bearing about 15°, and a cauter bearing 40° south of east, the whole having an underlie northward of about 18 in. a fathom; the stratum is clay-slate, the stratum is clay-slate, of a silky lustre, much of the same kind that some of the good tin mines in Cornwall have been found in. This clay-slate is traversed by an elvan course of the sort good mines have often been worked in connection with. The set is situated immediately to the south of North Wheel Robert and Wheel Franco, and about one mile, I think, west of the Dartmoor granite. The geological position is unexceptionable. The adit being now inaccessible, I could not examine the portions of lode which may remain unwrought above water level. I found, however, at surface a heap of tinstuff raised from an old arch left by the old tinners, which, by the usual test of vanning, showed as much tin as could be expected from such a position—4 fathoms from surface. The new shaft, sunk 3½ fms., is well situated for speedy development of the several lodes, and for the conveyance of the tin which may hereafter be drawn through it to the stamps. Water-power, to a moderate extent, is available; first for sinking the new shaft to (say) 30 fms. below adit, and afterwards, if a steam-engine should be required, the water can be used for stamping. The ground is easy to work, rendering the cost of making a trial comparatively little. With the present and prospective price of tin, I consider the mine to be worthy the attention of mine adventurers—holding out good prospects of success.

GARDEN MINE.—N. White, Jan. 23: Our engine-shaft is now down about 3 fms. below the adit level; sinking by six men, at 9½ per fm. and 5s. in 1½ tribute; lode 2½ ft. wide, and improving in quality. The tributaries in back of the adit are earning a fair living. The building of the engine-house and all other surface operations are progressing very satisfactorily.

GARRAGE.—Wm. Sandoe, Jan. 23: In the 20, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of clay, carbonate of lime, and lumps of lead ore occasionally, presenting a kindly appearance; the slope in the back of this level is much the same as when last reported on, yielding good dressing ore stuff. We have commenced driving from the engine-shaft north towards the fund lode, by two men, which progresses satisfactorily. New shaft: Here we have driven from the bottom of the south shaft about 2 fms., and have broken a little ore, but find the lode at this point to be pretty much disordered. We shall now fix pent-house, tackle, &c., when the sinking will be resumed at once, in order to get down to the 20 as quick as possible.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, Jan. 19: We still continue to cross-cut through the lode in No. 2 winze; it is laid open 4 ft., and not yet through the leader or ore-bearing part, which is more than 2 ft. wide, composed principally of quartz and good quality yellow copper ore, worth 2½ tons per fm. Judging from the present appearances, we have every reason to expect a valuable piece of ore ground to be laid open at this point. The lode in the 20 is 2 ft. wide, principally composed of muncie and yellow copper ore, worth of the latter 2 tons per fm. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are yielding their usual quantity, and looking kindly. We have had some little difficulty during the past week in repairing and securing a portion of the soft ground driven through in the 50.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Jan. 19: The state of the mine is much the same as last reported. Bids for 600 tons of blende will be received on Jan. 31.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Jan. 23: The lode in the 112, west of Lyle's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, a very promising lode. The lode in the 100 west is 3 ft. wide, composed of jack, muncie, spar, and copper ore, worth 1½ ton of the latter per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 40 is 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. We shall sample 240 tons of copper ore to-day, and sell some good tinstuff next week.

GREAT TREQUENE CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, Jan. 24: The lode in the 80, west of Hobler's shaft, is still producing some saving work, and the country about it is thickly impregnated with copper; this is a sure indication that we are nearing the bunch of copper gone down in the bottom of the 70. I beg to inform you that our driving this week in the 90 has materially decreased the water in the above sink, and we hope by the end of next week to be able to commence stopping, and if the lode continues to hold as good as at present we shall soon have large quantities of ore for sampling.

GREAT TYWARKHALE.—J. Hampton, J. Edwards, T. Hampton, Jan. 19: The men to-day are working in the 60, and we hope to be able to commence fixing the plunger-lift in that level shortly, which would be very advantageous when set to work. The winze in the bottom of the 50 is not so good at present, but that is, doubtless, a temporary change only. The same remark applies to the 50 west, but as we have cut the lode in the cross-cut only a little further west this end, it confirms our remark respecting the temporary nature of the change. Other places in this level are without material change. The 40 east, which was commenced poor three months ago, is now the best lode in the mine, and is likely to continue; a short cross-cut about 2 fathoms long would greatly ventilate this end, and increase the speed in driving, besides other advantages. The pitches throughout the mine are looking much as usual, and they are producing a fair quantity of ore. The skip-road at James's shaft is completed to the 60, and during next week we shall begin to draw stuff therefrom for the first time. Supposing it is decided to sample in two months from the last sampling, we expect to have 400 tons for the market. The crusher is going on well, like all the rest of the machinery. The sheds over the dressing-floors are nearly completed, which is a very important thing. The walls of the dry-house are up, and it would have been covered in had the weather permitted.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Hampton, Jan. 19: Although the shaft is still hard and wet, we have resumed the ground sinking, looking at the indications we now have, we have set the shaft again at the former price. There is lead disordered throughout the shaft, and when the ground, or elvan, gets softer, we anticipate a speedy improvement.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED.—J. Delbridge, Jan. 19: There is no change in the 120, or the engine-shaft. In Offord's shaft no change—water flowing freely from the elvans; 110 no change, nor any water to notice. 100 stoppage yielding 6 tons of ore per fathom; Levett's winze, 14 tons; 90 notice, 10 tons; 80 notice, 11 tons per fathom. Matthews's shaft is worth 12½; 80 east, 7½; 70 east, 12½ per fm. The 40 is poor. Tribute ground in the 100 rise, west of Fildings'. In the 90 west, below Moyle's bottoms, lode very kindly, saving work for tin and copper. In the 90 the old sump-winze is worth 6½ per fm. In the 80, north of Wheel Hodger, no change. In the 60 west, rising along Black Dog shaft, the lode is wide, containing stones of copper ore. The engine and stamps are working well.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, Jan. 23: The lode in the 40, east from engine-shaft, is a fine course of ore, better than we have ever seen before in any other part of the mine. The 40 west is without alteration; we shall commence taking down the ore part after this month. The ground by the side of the lode in the 30, both east and west of the rise, remains good for driving, and the men are making good progress; from present indications I have every reason to believe we shall have a good lode here as soon we commence cutting through it. We have holed the rise from the 20 to the 10, and the men are engaged in securing it, in order to bring away the tributaries work. The tramroad is completed at the 20, west from Thomas's shaft to the present end, and the end cleared out; we have resumed the driving of it, which I am glad to say is yielding fine work for copper ore. The tribute department, upon the whole, is yielding fair quantities of tin. We have resumed this day on the mine, composed of 200 tons of good quality, and have upwards of 100 tons undressed at surface, and underground for want of room on the floors. The mine never looked so well as at present, and the new discovery which has so recently taken place in our bottom level has brought a great many people on the spot, who pronounced it to be the best thing ever yet seen in the mine.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—T. Gill, Jan. 22: Metal engine-shaft is sunk about 14 feet below the 142, and we expect to intersect the lode in about 9 ft. sinking. We intend to fix the lift in the elstern at the 142, and complete the drop-lift in the course of next month, when we shall commence sinking the shaft with all possible speed. In the 142, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, the lode, which is from 1½ to 2 ft. wide, is worth about 80½ per fm. In the 142, driving west, the ground is very hard and wet; much harder than we anticipated. We have a portion of the lode in the end, but have not cut the south wall, which we consider the richest part of the lode; the end at present is worth about 20½ per fm. In the 132, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth about 100½ per fathom. In the 132, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth about 35½ per fm. In the 122, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding good stones of tin, and looks very promising to improve. In the 100, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding a little tin; the lode looks promising. The slopes in back of the 132, east of Metal engine-shaft, are worth about 60½ per fm. The slopes in back of the 132, west of Metal engine-shaft, are worth about 25½ per fm. All other parts of the mine are progressing favourably, and out machinery is working well.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, Jan. 18: The end of Drigill vein west continues to improve, it will now yield 10 or 12 cwt. of ore per fm. I expect it easier to drive and better for ore soon. In cutting to the cross-vein the east and west string has been poor and hard for some time, but is now opening with beautiful stones of ore, and the limestone is more numerous, which indicates that we are not far from the vein. The roads are now open for carriages.

HAWKMOOR.—Joseph Richards, James Richards, Jan. 22: The lode in the eastern engine-shaft, sinking below the 70, is full 4 feet wide, composed of quartz, capel, fluor-spar, and very good stones of copper ore of superior quality; it is a fine fine-looking lode indeed, and fully warrants the belief that still deeper explorations will be attended with good results. In the 50 east the lode is full 3 ft. wide, and worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the 50 west the lode, although of good size, does not show such promising indications as for some time past; we, however, believe it to be only a temporary change, and hope ere long to be able to report improvements here. In the slopes in the back of the 50 east the lode is worth on an average 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the pitch in the back of the 30 east there has been a great improvement since last week; the lode has increased in size to nearly 4 feet wide, and is worth fully 6 tons of copper ore per fathom of good quality per fathom. In the 20 east the lode is small and poor, but from the fact of having such an improvement in the pitch in the back of the 30, just alluded to, a few fathoms ahead of this end, we fully expect that a discovery will be made in this direction. In the adit level, driving west at West Hawkmoor, on No. 3 lode, the lode is small; we expect to meet with the cross-course in this end shortly.

HERWARD UNITED.—T. Pierce, Jan. 24: The 45 yard level, west from Dunsford's shaft to the common: We are sinking a sump, at the end of this level, on the vein, and expect to drop on a bunch of lead ore every day. The 55 yard level is without alteration since last reported upon; but in driving a few yards west we expect to meet with the old Pant-y-Pydw vein. The 80 yard level, west from Dunsford's shaft, is in a very promising ground, the vein at the forebore being 2 feet wide, composed of spar, clay, and lumps of ore. In the 80 yard level, east of Dunsford's shaft, we have got through the knot at the forebore; the vein in the bottom of the level is 15 inches wide, and at the roof about 6 inches, composed of spar, ducts, and lead ore. The slopes between the 55 and 80 yard levels are looking well, in a very promising ground.—Crosbie's Vein: No alteration here since my last report. We are going on very well with the washing.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Jan. 23: Morris's engine-shaft continues to produce some saving work. The 120 west produces occasional rich stones of ore. In the 110 cross-cut a small branch has been intersected, containing a little rich ore; we hope to reach the main part of the lode here shortly. The 100 west is without change. The slopes in the bottom of the 100 will produce 6 tons of ore per fathom. The slopes in the back of the 100 will produce 8 tons per fathom. The 85 west will produce 4 tons per fathom. The slopes east and west of rise, in the back of the 85, will produce 7 tons of ore per fm.; the rise is for the present suspended. No change in any other part of the mine.

HOLMBUSH.—R. Rryor, T. Woolcock, Jan. 22: We have nothing particularly new to inform you of since our last report. The 80, on the north lode, is improved; the lode is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of copper ore; from the appearance we expect further improvement. We have cut more water to-day in the 146, on the lead lode, which we hope will drain the 132 shortly, and will lay open some good tribute ground. We are still desiring the lode in the 50 west of winze, on flap-jack lode, which we intend to take down next week, and will let you know the value. We have bored it in several places, through a good lode. In the winze sinking below the 40 the lode is worth 7 tons per fathom. The tributaries throughout the mine are working in good spirits, and getting fair wages. Our next sampling will be better than our last.

KELLY BRAY.—Silas James, Jan. 19: There is no change to notice in any part of the mine during the past week. The tributaries are working well, and earning fair wages in their respective tributaries.—Eastern Mine: Since the whim-shaft has been communi-

cated to the 70 it has very much improved the ventilation, so that the men are making good progress in the cross-cut north towards the lode. In the 60 east the lode is from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, quartz, muncie, and rich stones of copper ore, but not enough of the latter to value.

KESWICK.—Jas. Postlethwaite, Jan. 19: In the 20, north drift, the lode is worth 8 cwt. of lead ore per fm. Charles's rise is worth 12 cwt. per fm. Lancaster's slope is worth 6 cwt. per fm. In the 30, north drift, Charles's slope is worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. Hutchinson's slope is worth 6 cwt. per fm. Greenwood's rise is worth 12 cwt. per fathom. In the 40, north drift, west vein, the lode is worth 12 cwt. of lead ore per fm. Holliday's slope is worth 8 cwt. per fm. Spark's slope is worth 10 cwt. per fm. In the 50, north drift, east vein, the lode is worth 12 cwt. of lead ore per fm. Hodgson's slope is worth 10 cwt. per fm.

MERLEYN.—Wm. Sandoe, Jan. 23: The slope in the back of the 16, south of black shaft, continues to yield a good mixture of lead ore. In the cross-cut going east from Sandoe's shaft there is no change to speak of since my last, it progresses steadily. In the end going east from new shaft we are through the cross-course, and have again, what I believe to be, the lode going east in its proper course, underlie, &c., and although at present small, no more than 1 ft. wide, it produces fine stones of lead ore up and down the end of precisely the same nature as formerly, and from present appearances I judge the lode will open wider, and turn out well, when we get a little more off the influence of the cross-course. In the slope in back of this level the lode also is going up rather disordered by the cross-course, but will still produce from 15 cwt. to 1 ton of ore per fathom. We have commenced dressing, and should the weather keep favourable I hope to prepare a small parcel of ore for the sale in a fortnight's time.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennett, Jan. 23: We have finished sinking the shaft below the 52 for a fork. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is about 1 ft. wide, composed chiefly of quartz, with good spots of ore; this I think augurs well for the next lift. The lode in the 52, on which we are now opening, is large, producing stones of ore occasionally. The lode in the 42 east is 2½ ft. wide, producing a few stones of ore; ground a little easier than last week. The slopes in the back of this level are producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 32 east is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.; ground a little easier than last week. The slopes in bottom of 20 east are producing 1½ ton of ore per fm.; in the bottom of 10 we are about 20 fms. west of the slopes. We have been sinking a winze on a kindly lode, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. This winze is over some old backs in the 32.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIO.—H. Boundy, W. Paul, Jan. 23: Eystunant: The slopes in back of the adit, east of No. 3 rise, are without any change to notice, worth 15 cwt. of ore per fm. In the level, driving west of No. 2 rise, the lode is large, and contains muncie, blende, and a little ore. In Rees's level east the lode is still disordered and poor. Rowe's level, driving west of No. 1 rise, on the north or bearing part of the lode, has not been taken down since last reported. The level in ditto, driving west of No. 3 rise, on south part of the lode, is a little improved, yielding at present 12 cwt. of ore per fm. The slopes in back of the level are yielding 12 cwt. of ore per fm. Bwichegwyn: The 30 east is letting out more water than usual, but the lode still unproductive. The tribute pitches are looking just as usual. The wheel-pit is completed, and nearly all the wheel delivered on the mine. The shaft proceeded at once with its erection, and no time will be lost in getting it to work. The frost has again disappeared, and we have commenced our dressing and surface operations.

NETHER HEARTH.—Wm. Vipond, Jan. 18: Since writing you we have got a little further into the vein in the end. The lode is looking more kindly, and mixed throughout with fine pieces of solid ore. Altogether, I think it looks very promising with the limestone now on, and the vein producing ore. I hope we have nothing to do now but to push forward and open out a good mine.

—Mr. Robinson, Jan. 24: I beg to inform you I was at Nether Hearth yesterday; the new vein they cut on Friday last looks promising. They took a beautiful stone of ore out of it yesterday below adit, about 4 stone weight; the ore is best going down, and is embedded in a beautiful matrix of fluor-spar and jack. I believe it will prove to be a new vein; at any rate, whether new or old, we have a real mine of it, with the best bottom limestone above it, and one shaft in progress to prove the depth of it. I have sent the above sample to the office: you will get it about Saturday or Monday.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, G. Davey, Jan. 23: Tutwork Setting: The flat-rod shaft to sink below the 142 by four men, at 4½ per fm. The 142 to drive east of the flat-rod shaft by four men, at 4½ per fm. The lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore. The winze to sink below the 132, east of the flat-rod shaft, by four men, at 6½ per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, prlan, and good stones of grey ore. The 132 cross-cut to drive south by four men, at 9½ per fm. The 122 to drive west of the eastern cross-cut by four men, at 6½ per fm.; the lode, which we have now cut through, is 2 ft. wide, worth 10½ per fm. for tin. The winze to sink below the 122 by four men, at 15½ per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 6½ per fm. for tin. The 102 to drive west of Lyle's shaft by six men, 22½ per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, principally spar. The 92 to drive west of Grace's shaft by four men, at 5½ per fathom; nothing has been done in this level since last reported on, in consequence of the increase of water. We have so far drained the level as to get in the end, but we find the coming water much more than we anticipated. The 82 to drive west by four men, at 16½ per fathom; the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of peach and muncie. The 82 cross-cut to drive south by four men, at 25½ per fm. The 62 to drive west by two men, at 11½ per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar and spots of yellow copper ore. The 52 cross-cut to drive north by four men, 18½ per fm. The 42 cross-cut to drive south of the western shaft by four men, at 11½ per fathom; and the 20 cross-cut to drive south of the north shaft by four men, at 4½ per fathom.

NORTH BULLER.—J. B. Delbridge, Jan. 19: We have cut the south part of the lode in the 100 cross-cut north, but we cannot say anything of the value of the lode, as we have not cut through it yet, but we have seen some good stones of lead, and we expect to cut 24 hours to fork again. Our engine is working 11 strokes per minute. In the 78 west the lode is from 4 to 6 in. wide, yielding stones of copper ore; ground favourable for driving. In the 68 west the lode is 2 feet wide, producing stones of copper, tin, and blende, but not much to value; ground spare for driving. In King's shaft the ground is favourable for sinking, and the water not very much at this time. The engine, pit-work, and rods are working well.

NORTH DOWNS AND WHEAL ROSE UNITED.—J. Vivian, T. Trelease, Jan. 23: The copper lode in the winze sinking below the deep adit, south of driving shaft, is 14 in. wide, worth 15½ per fm. Old Briggan lode, in the deep adit level, driving east of the above shaft, is 1 ft. wide, containing stones of ore, with a promising appearance. The north tin lode, in the deep adit level, east of above shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not much value. The lode in the shallow adit, driving east of Taylor's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 6½ per fm. The lode in the slopes in the bottom of the shallow adit, east of Skinner's shaft, is 6 feet wide, worth 20½ per fm. The lode in the slopes in the bottom of the said level, west of the above shaft, is 4 feet wide, worth 25½ per fm. No other change to notice since our last report.

NORTH FRANCES.—J. Moyle, Jan. 19: Engine-shaft: The shaftmen are cutting a plat at the 28, which we hope to complete before our next setting-day (Feb. 8), when they will resume sinking the shaft. Hunt's shaft sinking below the 50, at 16½ per fm.; the lode is 3½ ft. wide, 1 foot of which is well charged with fine native copper, but not enough to value. We have about 2 fms. more to sink to reach a 60, when we think of opening on the lode both east and west, and cross-cutting south.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Jan. 22: The lode in the 27 end is about 2 feet wide, and is still worth 1 ton of ore per fm.; we are straightening the winze, or new shaft, holed to this level, to take the new line of rods for pumping the water out of the new engine-shaft below the 27. The varying, or crooked, underlie of the lode (as noticed by Mr. Williamson) is the cause of this, but will not be long in hand.

NORTH MINERA.—W. T. Harris, Jan. 24: I have just come up from underground, and, on the whole, I consider our prospects at Pugh's never looked better. In Charles's shaft, sinking below the 25 yard level, we have a solid branch of lead, 6 in. wide, from the shaft to the 25, the other, and improving as we go down, besides other small branches going off into the side; this discovery confirms our anticipations, and proves the continuation of the course of lead sunk through in Williamson's winze, and now driving on in the 35 yard level east, and from which we can safely calculate upon another 10 fms. in extent of very productive ground. In the 35 yard level, driving east, the lode is of a very promising character, and at present producing fully 3½ tons of rich ore per fm. The cross-cut driving south in the 35 yard level is in fair ground for progress; the portion of the flat we are taking away in driving producing lead sufficient to pay for driving, or 10 cwt. of lead per fm. The flat in back of the 35 yard level, west of the shaft, is of a very promising character. The same flat, east of shaft, is producing 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. The cross-cut in Pugh's, Twill-y-Cwn, Thomas's level, and north and south lode, are progressing satisfactorily, but without any particular change since my last. Our engine will be in readiness for working by the end of this week, but in consequence of the recent rough weather we have had, a few days will elapse before the shaftwork will be completed. The weather is very fine at present, and all our surface work is going on with dispatch. We are also using every exertion in the dressing department, and shall lose no time in getting a parcel of lead for sale.

NORTH TRESKERRY.—J. Vivian, Jan. 23: The 57 fm. level, driving east of engine-shaft, still continues a good lode of ore, the same as reported for some time past; this level is communicated to the first winze, which winze has been sunk from the 47 fm. level, through a good course of ore, all the way worth from 35½ to 40½ per fm. High-barrow shaft, east of last-mentioned winze, is sunk below the 47 fm. level nearly to the 57 fm. level through a large lode, worth from 60½ to 80½ per fm. all the way. In the 57 fm. level, driving west of engine-shaft, lode 3 ft. wide, improving, worth from 12½ to 14½ per fm. In the 16 fm. level, east of Tresider's shaft, lode 2 ft. wide, worth 10½ per fathom and improving. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

NORTH WHEAL EXMOUTH.—W. Skewis, Jan. 19: In extending the 30 fm. level north from Hallett's engine-shaft, I am pleased to state that although nothing of value has up to now been met with, a considerable change has taken place in the present end, both in lode and stratum, the former being composed of quartz, muncie, and spots of lead, and the latter a very light, soft congeal kilias, which is highly mineralised, and is such that leads me to expect an early improvement; the end is now set to drive by six men, at 1½ per fm. The pitches on the south part of the mine are improved, and looking far beyond my expectations, and this improvement continues to end of the tributaries (Feb. 16), the tributaries will be much reduced. We have now on the mine about 10 tons of lead ore broken, but in consequence of the late severe weather, we have only been able to dress about 6 tons, which will be sampled on Jan. 21.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—J. Richards, Jan. 22: Murchison's Shaft: In the 50, east of Jenkins's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is small and unproductive. In Elliott's cross-cut south, in the 50 west, the ground is hard, and the progress is, consequently, slow. In the 50 west, on the main lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, and consists of quartz, muncie, and capels. This drive is suspended, and the men removed to drive a cross-cut south in the 30, on the middle cross-course. In the 40 west, east of Gorman's cross-cut, on No. 1 south branch, the branch is 9 in. wide, very promising, and is worth ½ ton of ore per fm. In the 40 west, east of Gorman's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is 6 in. wide, and yields a small proportion of copper ore. In Edwards's cross-cut south, in the 30, the ground is slow for progress. In the 30 west, and west of Edwards's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, and yields good stones of ore occasionally. In Crowle's winze, sinking below the 30 west, and west of Edwards's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, and worth for the length of sink (9 ft.) 2 tons of ore per fm. In Weymouth's rise, in back of the 30 west, east of Edwards's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In Friend's cross-cut south, in the 30 west, the ground is easy for driving; this drive is suspended for the present, and the men removed to drive a cross-cut south in the same level, on the middle cross-course, for intersection of No. 1 south branch, which in the 40 below is looking so promising. The trial shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 62 in. favourable ground for progress.—Trial Shaft: In the 40 west, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, and yields good stones of ore occasionally. In the 40 east, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is 9 in. wide, composed of quartz and muncie. Owing to the weather being so bad for dressing operations, the sampling will not be ready until Friday week, by which time we hope to have 120 tons.

NORTH WREY.—T. Kemp, Jan. 24: The sumpmen are now busily engaged in re-timbering and securing the present bottom of the engine-shaft, with other work, preparatory to our sinking under the 38. This is being pushed on with all possible dispatch. If things go on well this work will be completed at the latter end of next week. In the

38 the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of flookan, white prlan, soft fluor-spar, a little muncie, and spots of lead ore, and presents every indication for producing ore in driving under the hill and also in depth. We have suspended operations in the 28; the whim will have full employment to keep the stuff from the shaft and lower level. The wheel and the machinery are working well, and keeping the water with ease.

OKEL TOR.—(Telegram).—R. Colman, Jan. 25: An important discovery in the 50; lode increasing, yielding full 10 tons of ore per fathom.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, Jan. 24: We are making all the necessary arrangements for the fixing of the lift below the 72. The ground in the 52 cross-cut is still highly mineralised, and letting out more water than before. All the other departments throughout the mine are without change since our last report. We have sampled this month 80 tons of fair quality tinstuff, and hope to increase the returns soon.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—W. Tregay, J. Thomas, Jan. 19: Engine-shaft: The water is in fork, and sinking resumed. In the 100 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, poor. In the 100, east winze plat, we find on shooting out the north side of this level the tin ground running back west behind the level, consequently our proper course will be to continue stopping this ground while it continues productive; this slope is now worth 20½ per fm. In the 90, west end, the lode is 8 ft. wide, poor. In the rise in back of this level the lode is 2 ft. wide, poor. In the winze in bottom of this level the lode has improved, now worth 18½ per fathom. In the 60 west we find the lode is very promising, and yielding some fair quality tinstuff.—Cobbler's: The lode in the bottom of this shaft is worth 10½ per fm. In the 65 east the lode is large and poor. The 65 west is worth 6½ per fm. The 47, west rise, is yielding coarse tinstuff.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Eddy, J. Warren, Jan. 19: We beg to hand you our monthly report:—The 118 north is driven 4 fms. 1 ft. 10 in., we have not taken down any lode for the month, but the western side has a good appearance. In the 118 south the men have been engaged in taking down a bargain of lode, which has turned out 3 tons of ore per fathom, also putting in pent-house and cutting plat. No. 1 slope, in back of the 118; lode yielding 5 tons of ore per fathom. The 106 south is driven 3 fms., lode large, and of a very promising character; we shall be able to report to you next week its value. The 106 north is driven 1 fathom, and a large bargain of lode taken down; lode now 2 feet wide, and worth 12½ per fm. The slopes in the back of the 106 are yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom, worth 10½, stopping for 3½. We have set our sump-shaft to sink and fork to cut.

PENHALDARVA.—S. A. Pope, Jan. 19: We have intersected the great lode in the 50 west, where the leader part is about 6 in. wide, composed of soft spar, muncie, and spotted with lead. The 10 cross-cut east, in about 22½ fms. ground, is letting out more water, but no lode or branch yet cut. No alteration in any other bargains, there being no lode taken in wood either since my last.

PRIDEAUX WOOD.—J. Rich, P. Rich, Jan. 21: The lode in Kendall's shaft, sinking under the 64 fm. level, is 4 ft. wide, but is disordered by a horse of granite, and poor. In the 54 fm. level, east of Kendall's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing saving work for copper ore. In the 54 fm. level, west of Kendall's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, containing a little tin. In the 44 fm. level, east of Kendall's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding nearly 1½ ton of copper ore per fm. In the 24 fm. level, east of Treffy's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, containing muncie and copper ore, but disordered at present by the cross-course.

PROSPER UNITED.—J. Hosking, Jan. 23: In bringing up our deep drain we have driven through two fine elvan courses, the last 6 fathoms thick; since being through it 2 or 3 fms. we have discovered apparently a very promising lode, never before seen in the mines, composed of rich looking gossan; it is a regular cauter lode, bearing about 35° south of east, and intersects all the other lodes and elvans, and may turn out to be a great requisition to this property. We shall sink a few fathoms on it at once, so far as we can go for the water; we cannot, of course, yet speak of it as of any valuable importance, but still I thought it advisable to inform you of it.

—W. H. Martin, Jan. 24: I beg to say that the adit from the valley has been opened, and brought up over 300 fathoms and made secure, in which we have passed through two elvan courses, and this week have intersected a new lode, which was never before discovered in the set; it is composed of quartz, soft gossan, and prlan, very kindly in appearance, and likely to prove a good appendage to the main lodes. There are several other new lodes to be intersected in pursuing this adit. We are driving the adit both east and west to communicate with Hosking's engine-shaft, which we hope to accomplish next month. The house and stack for the blast-engine is completed, and the engine (an 8 in. cylinder) will soon be at work. A large portion of Kendall's pumping-engine has been received, the heavy parts of which we are putting together preparatory to fixing them in the house. The masons are now making good progress with the buildings, and the carpenters busily engaged preparing the woodwork for the erections.

PROVIDENCE.—W. Hollow, Jun., T. Anthony, P. Rogers, Jan. 23: Higgs's Shaft: No. 3 carbona is worth 30½ per fm. No. 4 carbona is worth 70½ per fm. The slopes in the bottom of the 75 east are worth 25½ per fm.—New South Shaft: The lode in the 65 end is disordered by a cross-branch. No. 1 slope is worth 35½ per fm. No. 2 slope is worth 80½ per fm. No. 3 slope is worth 30½ per fm. There is no change in any other part of the mine to notice. The following is an abstract of our setting on Friday last:—Twenty-two men at an average tribute of 3s. 9d., and forty-five at 8s. in 1½, and seventy-eight on tutwork.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, Jan. 21: In the 80 west, on Johnson's, the lode is about 3 ft. wide, containing a quantity of muncie and quartz, and worth about 7½ per fm. for tin; set to six men, at 7½ per fm. The slopes in the back of this level are worth about 6½ per fathom, set at 3½. The lode in the 70 west is about 2½ ft. wide, mixed with a very hard capel, worth about 8½ per fm.; set to four men, at 6½ per fm. The former slopes in the back of this level are now set on tribute at 8s. and 12s. in 1½, and four men in the back of the 60 at 12s. The 40 east, on Johnson's, is worked by four men, at 50s. per fm. driving at 11s. tribute.

RHEIDOL.—Capt. Ridge, Jan. 16: Rhurugus deep adit level west has been driven through two pipes of lead; the first pipe, which was 1 fm. in length, was cut 5 fathoms west of cross-cut; the second pipe was about 2 fms. in length, and intersected about 13 fms. west of cross-cut; the lead has every appearance of holding good in depth. In the course of driving the lead continues in small branches, now and then rising up the forebore, and sometimes disappearing, the lode has not been taken down for the last 6 fms. I hope to accomplish this by Saturday next. We have cut into a good pipe of blende going eastward, which will yield from 2 to 3 tons per fm., and the ground is easy for driving. —Jan. 19: Since my letter of Jan. 16, we have taken down the lode in the west end of Rhurugus deep adit level, which is 2 ft. wide, and is composed of spar, branches of lead and blende, but not to value; the end has a good appearance for further improvement. In the level, driving east, the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, yielding from 2 to 3 tons of blende per fm.—Midway Level: The water having much decreased, we have resumed the sinking of the winze to communicate with the deep adit; the lode yields 2 tons of blende per fm. In No. 1 slope, east of No. 6 rise, the lode is yielding 2 tons of blende and 5 cwt. of lead per fm. In Nantglass deep adit level the lode continues its course of 45 degrees west of north, and is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and blende, but in a broken up and very dis

past has been increased beyond its regular amount, by fixing plunger-lift at the deep adit level, changing rods from the perpendicular to the diagonal, cutting ground for V-bob at the commencement of the underlie of the shaft on the course of the lode, putting in balance-bob at the surface, &c. We are happy to say that everything is now in good working order, and we shall be sinking with greater rapidity than heretofore, and our cost will be considerably reduced, whilst at the same time the development of the mine will be vigorously proceeded with. The quantity of ground sunk in the engine-shaft in the past month (4 fms.) is a point of the better position we are now in for exploring in depth, which is the point of most vital importance, and from which we expect the most favourable results—in fact, a dividend-paying mine.

SOUTH CRENIVER.—E. Chegwin, Jan. 22: The summen have been repairing the shaft as the water is forking, which is now down to the back of the 94; we expect to get to the bottom of the mine at the end of the week. South Mine: We have cut the copper lode in the 51 cross-cut south about 6 in. wide, with spots of copper ore and munda, but not to value. The ground in the cross-cut is hard for driving.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Jan. 23: In the 50 cross-cut north the ground continues much the same as it has been for some time past—rather hard for driving. In the adit east, on the counter, no lode has been taken down lately; it continues 15 in. wide, and produces very rich stones of grey ore—good tribute ground.

SOUTH LADY BEITH.—R. Unsworth, Jan. 23: In the 40 east the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and copper, worth from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fm., with every appearance to make a course of ore shortly. The stope in back of the 40 is worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the 40 east, on south lode, the lode is small, spotted with ore, nothing to value. The lode is in a very unsettled state. As we have to meet several courses in a few months, we must not expect such improvement before we get clear of them. No alteration to notice in any other part of the mine.

ST. DAY UNITED.—E. H. Ralph, Jan. 21: The prospects in these mines are much the same as for some time past. I have cut the lode in the 114 fm. level, at Trevin's, which is producing good stones of tin, but cannot ascertain its value, as we have only opened about 1 ft. of the lode. Our sale of tin last Saturday fell short, in consequence of the severe weather in the beginning of the week, but we hope to make up the loss in our next sale.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—H. Taylor, Jan. 21: The 50, east and west of Giesler's flat-rod shaft, looks much the same as last week. The 40 east has not yet intersected the lode; in the 40 west the lode is 12 inches wide, producing tin, but not to value; the stope are yielding very well; the lode is 12 in. wide, worth 87. per fm. The lode in the 20, east of Louisa's shaft, is 9 in. wide, worth 107. per fm. There is nothing new in the adit east, nor in the adit north of Highburrow shaft. The lift has been got to work in the winze below the 40, and the water is drained 7½ fms. We hope to clear up and drain to bottom by the latter part of next week.

TEES SIDE.—R. Bray, Jan. 23: We are now driving on the north side of Hardshin's lode, and carrying the north string with us it is inclining to the lode; when it falls into the lode I think it will serve as a feeder, and improve it on the junction, as I believe we are not far distant from cutting it. The vein that was cut to the north is still producing fine strings of ore, and there is a change in Hardshin's lode, from a hard white spar to a very fine brown spar, blende, with spots of ore. The intersections are looking promising, and the lode will be productive in the Tyne bottom limestone above.

TOLCARN.—The lode at Field's engine-shaft, sinking below the 20, is 2 feet wide, consisting of gossan, spar, and ore, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 20 east, east of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, consisting of gossan and soft spar—kindly lode. The lode in the 20 west, west of shaft, is small and unproductive. The lode in the 10 east, east of shaft, is 18 in. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom, and is promising for further improvement. The lode in the 10 west, west of shaft, is 16 in. wide—unproductive. The lode in the adit east, east of shaft, is 1 ft. wide—unproductive. The lode in the adit east, on Chegwin's lode, is 14 in. wide, consisting of gossan. In the adit east, on the tin lode, it is 5 ft. wide, worth about 507. per fathom for tin.

TREBUCK UNITED.—Thos. Hodge, Jan. 23: I hope to get the engine-shaft cut down and made secure as deep as the water is drained this week, which is 22 fathoms below the adit level, and to put in a cistern and fix a pump. The shaft is now 11 fms. deep, and will be secured as far as the 16 fathom level this week, after which we shall commence to clear the 16, west from this shaft, at once. At Wheel shaft we have commenced to clear and secure the 16 west. I hope to see the 26 dry in about a month from this time, when we shall be able to set several pitches on tribute. Several men have applied for pitches in the bottom of the 16, but we shall not be able to set any tribute for this month. We are not yet in a position to draw the stuff.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, Jan. 19: The 134 east is extended east of Cole's 3 fms. 3 ft.; at present yielding 1½ ton, worth 107. per fm. The 134 east is extended west of Cole's 1 fm.; the lode is long, spotted with ore, but not to value. The 124 east, east of Cole's, is extended 18 fms.; the lode is yielding 1½ ton, worth 87. per fm. The 124 east, west of Cole's, on the north part, is extended 12 fms.; lode not to value. In the 116, east of Cole's, we are still engaged in cross-cutting through the lode. The lode in the winze sinking below the 124 fm. level, east of Cole's, will yield 1½ ton, worth 87. per fathom. The stope in the back of the 134 east is worth 157. per fm. The stope in the back of the 124, east of ditto, is worth 157. per fm. The stope in the back of the 124 west, on the south part of the lode, is worth 127. per fm. The stope in the bottom of the 116, east of Cole's, is worth 207. per fm. The stope in the back of the 116, east of winze, is worth 107. per fm. Our engine is working seven strokes per minute.

TRENCROM.—R. Hollow, F. Bennett, Jan. 23: In the 90, east of Giesler's engine-shaft, the lode is worth 21. 10s. per fm.; set to drive by four men, at 50s. per fm. In the 90, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 31. 10s. per fm.; set to drive by four men, at 50s. per fm. In the 80, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 31. per fm.; set to drive by four men, at 80s. per fathom. In the rise in back of the 80, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 21. 10s. per fm.; set to rise at 50s. per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 70, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is not to value; set to sink by four men, at 57. per fm. In the 70, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is not to value; set to drive by two men, at 50s. per fm. In the 60, east and west of the cross-cut north-east of the engine-shaft, the lode is not to value; set to drive by two men, at 87. per fm. In the 60 cross-cut, north-east of the engine-shaft, there is no change; set to drive by two men, at 50s. per fm. In the 60 cross-cut south, east of the engine-shaft, there is no change; set to clear by two men, at 40s. per fm. In the 40, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 27. per fm.; set to drive by two men, at 60s. per fm. In the 30, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is not to value; set to drive by two men, at 60s. per fm. In the 10, east of Hollow's shaft, the lode is worth 27. 10s. per fm.; set to drive by two men, at 60s. per fm. In Hollow's shaft, sinking below the 10, the lode is worth 47. per fm. In the 10, east of Hollow's shaft, the lode is worth 67. per fm.; set to sink by eight men, at 157. per fm. There are 26 men on tribute, at 6s. to 11s. in 17.

TRETOIL.—W. Pascoe, Jan. 16: Mine Park shaft is sunk 43 fms. below the surface, near a cross-cut which intersects the lode to the east of the shaft. The lode in the 10 east of Mine Park shaft; the lode for the first 6 or 7 fms. is from 12 to 15 ft. wide, beyond this it is not so large or regular, and the end for the last 9 ft. is in country to the north of the lode; the back of this level is stopping by six men, which is yielding a large quantity of low quality tinwork. The 10 is 15 fathoms east of Mine Park shaft, the first 5 fathoms of which are in country to the south of the lode; from this point to within 9 or 10 ft. of the end the level is driven on the lode, which varies from 10 to 15 ft. in width, composed of chlorite, munda, and magnetic iron ore, with tin intermixed, worth from 187. to 207. per fathom. A winze has been sunk from the adit to the 10, the ends of which are now being sunk by twelve men; the lode is from 12 to 15 ft. wide, worth from 187. to 207. per fm. In the 20, about 80 fms. west of engine-shaft, a cross-cut is driven 55 fms. south from the engine lode which has intersected Mine Park lode; this level produced a little stamping work, but not of much value, and the last 3 or 4 fms. are disordered by spar branches; 9 fms. behind the end a rise is being put up, and will be communicated to the 10 in about two months from this date; the rise is principally in the country to the north of the lode, but in the last 7 or 8 ft. the lode has been cut into about 5 ft.; it is much of the same character as in the 10, and worth for tin about 127. per fm.; in this rise when bored will greatly facilitate the future workings of the mine; the main part for the cheaper discharge of the stuff, well ventilate the mine, and lay open tin ground which can be taken away at once. The 30 cross-cut is driven 28 fms. south, and is within 10 or 12 fms. of the Mine Park lode, which may be accomplished in about eight or ten weeks; this is also a very desirable object, but at present the cross-cut is suspended. Capt. Rich informs me that the lode is cut at the 40 by a cross-cut 100 fms. east of the present workings, but the water being in prevented my seeing it. Your workings on the tin lode have hitherto been near the cross-course, and very limited, from east to west not exceeding 15 fms. in any one point, and having a back of 33 fms., which, so far as developed, has produced a tin of an average quality; consequently I would suggest driving the adit 10 and 20 east, by two men and two boys in each end; and should the lode continue as large as it is on the present workings this force will open ground fast enough for several years of men to stope. The work being of low quality, the great object should be to keep the stamps constantly at work, which I see no difficulty in doing in the course of five or six months, provided the lode continues large and productive in the eastern ground. The stamps of 24 heads is well placed and in good working order, and with the quality of work now rising is calculated to return about 7 tons of tin monthly. On the whole, I can see nothing to be discouraged at; and by steady perseverance you will open up a mine of value that will last for many years.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, Jan. 19: This week we have made tolerable good progress with the fixing of the engine, the main beam and cylinder are in their places, and I hope a great deal of the light things will be fixed in the coming week. We are also getting out a balance-bob stand at the flat-rod shaft.

UNITED MINES.—J. Tucker, Jan. 23: The drawing lift is fixed in the 48 fm. level, the water taken up, &c. I hope we are now in a position to sink about 6 ft. per week. There is no change to notice in the tribute pitches. The weather is again better, and we are proceeding with our dressing satisfactorily. We hope to sample before our next payday something like 3½ tons of tin.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, S. Harper, Jan. 22: Clay's engine-shaftmen are sinking below the 90, ground much as usual. In the 90, driving south of the great cross-course, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with spots of lead ore and blende mixed throughout, but at present not to value. The ground here is dipping south (above the 80 the dip was north) about 2 feet in 6 feet, and we are of opinion that the ore is dipping south also; a week or ten days more will prove this matter. No change in the 80, driving north of this shaft, for some time past. In the 80, driving south of Field's shaft, the lode is very much improved, now yielding splendid lumps of lead ore, and saving work throughout. We have not been able to see the 70 end, south of Field's, for the month, being full of stuff. The tramroad is laid, and we are now making headway in the respect mentioned. Tom's winze continues productive, and will open good tribute ground. In the 80, driving north of Bonville's shaft, we have a very fine-looking lode, composed of barytes, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, improving; this end is now about 2 fms. behind Woolcock's winze. In Woolcock's winze, sinking below the 70, north of Bonville's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, opening profitable ground. In the 70, driving south of No. cross-course south of said shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, yielding saving work for lead ore. The tribute department is much as usual. The weather continues favourable for our dressing operations.

WESTON.—J. Kneebone, Jan. 24: Potter's lode, in the 35 fm. level, is about 8 in. wide, producing occasionally stones of tin. The end is still very hard, wet, and spare for driving. The No. 3 lode, in the 35 fm. level east, is 18 in. wide, composed of capel and spar for the greater part, but is still without work. The ground is hard, and the lode is letting out a large stream of water. The end west on this lode is suspended, and the cross-cut south resumed again; ground hard for driving. The engine and pitwork are in good working condition.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, Jan. 22: We have about 3½ fms. more to sink to reach the 150, and as the ground is continuing favourable for progress, we shall accomplish that by to-morrow week. We are, I believe, through the lode in the 138 cross-cut in the back of the end, there being some granite in sight; it will, however, be advisable to extend the cross-cut 2 or 3 feet further south before we drive east and west

on the course of the lode. There is no change in the character of the part of the lode now being cut into in No. 4 cross-cut, in the 110 west.

WEST SNAILBEACH.—Jan. Richards, Jan. 24: The 64, driving west on the north lode, presents the same appearance as for some time past. In the same level, driving east on the south lode, there is no alteration to notice. The shaftmen are busily engaged in cutting the pit, or lode, previous to sinking.

WEST TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, Jan. 19: Cater's engine-shaft men have commenced fixing the lift, &c., at the 48 fm. level, and we have resumed sinking the shaft. The winze sinking below the 38 west is improved, and worth for copper ore 187. per fm. All other places are as last reported.

WEST WENDRON CONSOLS.—R. Kendall, Jan. 19: We have set the wheel-shaft to sink 9 ft., and cut cistern-plate for the sum of 207., and the 10 fm. level to drive east at 21. 10s. per fm. The lode is yielding very rich stones of tin. If we have favourable weather we shall complete the walls of the engine-house next week. All other work is progressing as fast as possible.

WEST WHEAL MARGARET.—Capt. Uren and White, Jan. 22: Hallett's engine-shaft is down to the 20, and we have commenced to drive east and west; the lode in both of these ends is 18 in. wide, yielding some rich stones of tin. We hope to lay open some good tin ground here shortly. All other points are much the same as when last reported.

WHEAL AGAR.—Wm. Roberts, Jan. 23: In the 80 cross-cut south no lode cut yet. The 70 west produces good stones of ore; the lode is 3 ft. wide. In the 70 east the lode has been taken down for the last week. The 60 west has improved a little; the lode is now 1 ft. wide, producing stones of good ore—saving work. Other parts remain nearly the same as last reported.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—F. C. Harper, T. Carpenter, Jan. 22: Old Lode. In the 10 fm. level, west of shaft, the lode is now about 2 ft. wide, consisting of quartz, iron, and munda, intermixed with ore; this end is approaching the shoot of ore ground we passed through in the adit level over. The lode in the adit end, on the same lode, is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, carrying munda, peach, prlan, and quartz, with occasional stones of ore, presenting, on the whole, a more favourable appearance than for some time past.—Watson's Lode: Here we have no material change to inform you of. The stope in the back of the adit are producing some good stones of tin. We have just commenced sinking a winze below the bottom of this level, to communicate with the stope above the back of the 20 fm. level, for the joint purposes of ventilation and to facilitate our progress in taking away the lode. The lode in the stope in the back of the 20 fm. level are composed principally of peach, intermixed with tin. We are getting on as fast as we can with the dressing department.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, Jan. 20: The 48 is set to drive west on the north lode, at 67. 10s. per fm., by six men, for 3 fms.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, with spots of munda and copper ore, but not to value. The 40 drive east, on the south lode, at 47. per fm. for 4 fms.; the leader part of the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and promising improvement. I have never seen such a kindly lode since I have been on the mine. A pitch is set in the back of the 34, on the old workings, by three men, for one, two, or three months, at 13s. 4d. tribute. Cock's shaft is down 5 fms. 3 ft. below the 48. The lode in the bottom is 2½ ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore, but not to value—a very promising lode. The mine is altogether looking at the present very kindly.

WHEAL CUPID.—R. Pryor, Jan. 19: There is no change to notice in the 65 fm. level, east of shaft; the ground is a little more favourable for driving than last reported. The lode in the 54 fm. level, east of shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, and has a more promising appearance to-day than for some time, it will produce full ½ ton of ore per fm. No particular alteration has taken place in the 40 fm. level during the last week; this end is about 18 fms. behind the 64.

WHEAL DAMSEL.—R. Pryor, H. Harvey, Jan. 19: Since our last report we have succeeded in clearing the timber and shaft in the 30 and 30 fm. levels, and dropped the lift 5 fms. below the 30 fm. level; the water is now forked 26 fms. under the deep adit, and we expect to have the 30 fm. level drained during the ensuing week, at which point we shall have to fix a plunger-lift. This shaft is still in good condition. The erection of the whim at Fox's shaft is completed, and the shaft cleared to the 20 fm. level, where we shall at once put four men to clear, and to see what ground can be discovered to set on tribute or pitwork. To the eastern part of the set, and east of the great county cross-course, we have a large piece of unexplored ground, more than 138 fms. in length, and a shaft sunk within 7 ft. of our eastern boundary, to the 110 fm. level under the deep adit, and the water drained 90 fms. under the same, which is about 130 fms. from surface, and having the advantage of a small cross-course at this shaft to drive cross-cuts on at the different levels to cut and explore the south lode that we have in junction with the kilas and granite; we consider the chances of success to be very good, and have every reason to believe that if there is a whim erected on this shaft, and cross-cuts put out from the same, we shall very shortly open up a valuable piece of ground for a small outlay. We have nothing particular to set to-day, but shall push on the forking of the water, and the different important points as fast as possible, and at the same time strongly recommend carrying out our suggestions in erecting a whim on the shaft before referred to.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, Jan. 19: The improvement in the 61 west looks very well indeed; the end is worth fully 407. per fm., and from present appearances the lode will further improve. This is a very important improvement, and, therefore, acting under the sense of duty, I beg to take the liberty of reminding the gentlemen that this discovery is met with in the right direction, being in the western ground, and there is a great extent of set—about 400 fms. from the present end, at the 61, to the western boundary line. It is also worthy of special remark that the 71 is approaching a point where a great improvement may be reasonably looked for, and that in a few months the 50 will also reach the ore ground discovered in the 61; and the 52 west, on the north lode, can be brought on to the parallel ground. All the other points in the mine are much the same as last reported.

—M. H. East, Jan. 22: The improvement in the 61 west continues, lode 6 ft. wide, worth fully 407. per fm.

WHEAL FRANK MILLS.—T. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, Jan. 23: The west part of the lode, which we have intersected in the 84 north, is disseminated throughout with ore, but not sufficient to value as yet, however, judging from its highly promising appearance, we shall soon have valuable lode in this end. The 72 north has met with a branch of ore embedded in white iron and quartz, but the ground being rather stiff about it, and not having opened much on its course as yet, we are unable to set any value on it. The 60 northmost cross-cut east has now been driven through the lode about 7 fms., without meeting any east wall; the lode still consists of friable quartz, white iron, and stones of lead ore, and is a very kindly lode. The ground in the cross-cut east towards the east lode is without alteration since our last report. The 45 end north is looking well, and the part of the lode we are carrying will yield from 8 to 10 cwt. of lead ore per fm., with indications of further improvement. In the 60 south, on the east lode, there is a change to notice. The stope in back of 72 are not looking on the whole, quite so good as they were. Colmer's stope in back of the 60, is holed to the bottom of the 55, and the lode looks exceeding well going up in the back of the last-mentioned level. We effected a communication with the air-shaft and rise yesterday. This shaft is now continues perpendicularly to the 72, and at the northernmost extremity of the mine. Thus our operations here are now well ventilated, which is of the greatest importance.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Jan. 19: There is no alteration in the lode in the engine-shaft since my last advice. In the 100 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, and looking kindly. We have not yet holed the winze in the 90 east; the lode in the 90 east is nearly 1 ft. wide towards the back, composed of quartz, with black ore, and spots of malleable copper. The lode in the 90 winze, west of the shaft, is worth 107. per fm., which we expect also to hole next week, and which will lay open a piece of ore ground. There has been no lode taken down in the 90 west this week.—Watson's Lode: In the 66 east there is a good branch of ore towards the bottom, yielding full 1 ton to the fm. In the winze below this place there is a good branch of ore opening tribute ground. All the other bargains are much as usual.

WHEAL GRYLLES.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, Jan. 24: Fisher's lode: Annie's engine-shaft men are at present engaged raising a winze in back of the 10. We intend to commence to-morrow to alter the pitwork, and expect to get it all done, and the water pumped out to the bottom, by Monday morning. In the 10, west of the shaft, the lode is 6 inches wide, occasionally producing good stones of tin. In this level east the lode is small and poor. In the winze sinking in bottom of the adit end, west of the shaft, the lode is small and unproductive. The flat-rod shaft is down 8 fms. below the deep adit level. In the winze sinking in bottom of the adit, east of the shaft, the lode is worth 87. per fm., sinking at 27. 10s. per fm.—Mull Pool Standard Lode: In the end driving east at the 19 there is no alteration; the lode is worth about 21. per fm.—Georgia Lode: No. 1 stope, in back of the 33, is worth 187. per fm.; No. 2, 127. per fm.; and No. 3, 87. per fathom. In the winze sinking in bottom of the 33, west of shaft, the lode is worth 107. per fathom. In the winze in bottom of this level, east of the shaft, the lode is worth 157. per fathom.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Jan. 19: The lode in the engine-shaft is without any change. In sinking we are making good progress. The lode in the 100 end continues to be worth for tin and copper ore 507. per fm. The stope throughout the mine are the same in appearance as for some time past. I have set four men to drive a cross-cut north to cut the tin lode in the 90 fm. level. The lode in the 30 east end is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the deep adit end is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, and from the appearance of the ground to-day, we are through the cross-course, into which we have driven 10 ft. I hope very soon something will be found in this end that will be remunerative.

WHEAL HENRY.—F. Pryor, Jan. 23: In accordance with your request, we have put the engine and boiler in thorough repair, cleared and secured the deep and shallow adits (the latter for condensing water), fixed house water-lift, and made the same complete, the former for the purpose of discharging the water, which will be pumped by the engine; thoroughly caased and divided the shaft 20 fathoms below the adit, put in foot-way, fixed pitwork, &c. Our engine would have been working before but for the delay of the founders and the bad state of the weather. We shall be ready for work in a few days, when we shall confine ourselves to the following objects—to sink the engine-shaft from the 50 to the 70; after this is completed for ventilation, as well as to draw the stuff, we shall open on the three copper lodes which have produced very large quantities of ore in Wheal Maid; and, from what we can see of them here, they present good appearances. I would here remark that after this shaft is completed to the 70 our engine will at once be disposed with for pumping and applied for drawing, for which purpose it is adapted. We shall at once open on a very large and fine-looking tin lode at the adit and other levels. From all we can see of this lode we expect large returns from a small outlay. In adhering to this mode of working, we have no hesitation in saying that it is not only a good speculation, but one that will at an early period give the shareholders as well as ourselves entire satisfaction.

WHEAL MARGERY.—R. James, J. Denbow, W. Rogers, Jan. 23: Wellesley's engine-shaft and its neighbourhood are poor.—American: In the 100 fm. level west no lode has been taken down since our last report, worth 187. per fm. for copper ore. In the 90 east, the lode is much improved, and worth 157. per fm. In No. 3 winze, in bottom of the 80 east, the lode is worth 157. per fm. The pitches are without change.

WHEAL LUDCOTE.—R. Knapp, Jan. 24: There is no change to notice in any part of the mine since the meeting. Our progress since that time has been unavoidably slow. In addition to the very severe weather of late, we have had other difficulties to contend with. The water in the 84 broke through the lode recently intersected there, and carried everything before it completely, filling the level and part of the shaft, doing considerable injury to the pumping gear. A series of other accidents has followed, so that the greater portion of our time and attention has been occupied by those things instead of working the mine in the usual way. I am happy, however, to add that the mine and machinery are again in good working order, and the men have returned to their regular places, and also that the greatest inconvenience which will result from the accidents is the loss of time to the extent of two or three weeks.

WHEAL MARY ANN (near Liskow).—P. Clymo, H. Hodge, J. Harris, J. Stevens, Jan. 23: The cross-cut in the 150 is extended 17 fms. towards the lode. In the 160 north the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 47. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 77. per fm. In the 150 north it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 67. per fm.; in the same level south of Clymo's shaft, it is 3 feet wide, worth 87. per fm. In the 140 north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 67. per fm.; in the same level, south of Clymo's shaft, it is 2 ft. wide, worth 97. per fm. There is nothing new in the 110, south of the slide. Clymo's shaft-

men have completed casing and dividing the shaft from the 140 to the 150, and have resumed sinking under the 150. The stope and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold on the 15th inst. two parcels of lead ore; No. 1, computed 75 tons, to Messrs. Robert Mitchell and Son, at 237. 16s. per ton; and No. 2, computed 51 tons, to Messrs. Sims, Williams, and Co., at 87. 8s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL MARY EMMA.—W. Doble, Jan. 23: Since the last meeting the work has been chiefly confined to driving and stopping. I am happy to say in taking down the lode in the past week it produced fine rocks of tin, and have every reason to believe, if things are carried on with that spirit, they ought to be good returns of tin will be made the ensuing summer. I should strongly recommend the work now carrying on to be continued.

WHEAL NELSON.—J. Angove, Jan. 21: On north lode we have to-day taken down the branch, and find it very rich for tin; this lode is making rich deposits of tin. We shall clear out the 22 fm. level east, which was driven by the former company.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Nance, Jan. 19: The lode in the present bottom of east shaft is 20 in. wide, and consists of peach and capel, containing about 7 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks; this shaft is sinking by six men, at 150s. per fm. The No. 3 lode in the adit end east is at present divided into two parts by a horse; the north part is a fair quality of tin, but the south is very coarse. We have intersected in driving the north cross-cut a branch of lode 18 in. wide, composed of quartz and oxide of iron; this branch will no doubt form a part of No. 2 lode at a greater depth. We have cut the shaft-bob fixed at the flat-rod shaft, and hope to get the rods, &c. attached for pumping in a few days, when we shall commence sinking on the course of the No. 3 lode below the adit level, where the lode is 6 to 7 ft. wide, and tiny throughout; this appears at present the point where we can get the greatest quantity of stuff for supplying the stamps. The engine and pumping apparatus attached at the engine-shaft works very satisfactorily, but in consequence of the severity of the weather the masons have not completed the boiler-house. We have covered the boiler and flues with a thick coating of earth to confine the heat.

—J. Nance, Jan. 24: I beg to say that the engine works beautifully, and the consumption of coal is about 8 cwt. in 24 hours, and when the stamps are attached the consumption will not be more than 18 or 20 cwt. per day. The water at present is not more than 2½ strokes per minute. We cannot fix the stamps until the engineers have fixed the driving gear; and the shafts, &c., for doing so are not yet delivered, but we have written for them by this post. The quality of the lode in the adit end east, on No. 3 lode, is improving. We have a branch of lode—say 6 in. wide, very good.

WHEAL PROSPIDNICK.—R. Kendall, Jan. 19: Our progress this week in sinking Wilson's shaft has been rather slow. We have only sunk 2½ ft.; the water has been very quick. We have met with a kind of slide in the shaft, and a very large gossan, so I cannot give you the value of the lode till we have sunk through it. I am glad to say the lode is very kindly. Watson's shaft has been sunk 5 ft. this shaft is now 6½ fms. below adit, the lode is improving in size, and the ground very good for sinking. I think in a short time we shall find the lode very productive; there is every appearance in the ground and lode to confirm this opinion. We are pushing on our surface work with all possible speed.

WHEAL SICILY.—J. Symons, Jan. 23: The engine-shaft is down about 15 fathoms; our progress is slow in consequence of the ground being stiffer than heretofore, but I think it is only a floor, and hope we shall get through it shortly. We are anxious to get down to cut the lode, and there is every reason to believe the result will be profitable to the adventurers. The machinery is working well, but the water is very quick.

WHEAL SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL UNITED.—M. W. Martyn, W. Chappell, Jan. 21: At our monthly setting and pay, on Friday last, we set the following bargains:—Wheal Sithney engine-shaft to sink below the 45, by eight men, 1 fm., for 307.; when this is done we shall fix the lift and penthouse, and set the lift, or 10 fms., to sink. The 45 fm. level to drive east of cross-cut, by four men, for one month, at 57. per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding some good stones of tin. The 45 to drive west of cross-cut, by six men, for one month, at 57. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, a promising lode for tin. The 35 to drive east of cross-cut rise, by six men, for one month, at 47. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, with an increase of water issuing therefrom, and the lode more kindly than heretofore. The 25 west to drive by six men, for one month, at 77. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, a very kindly end. The 15 west to drive by four men, for one month, at 57. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, containing tin, and expect an improvement shortly. The rise in the back of the 35 west to six men, to hole, at 47. 10s. per fm.; this is to drain off water and lay properly open a part of the lode from the 25 to the 35, where a good lode of tin exists, and will soon be available. The rise in the back of the 35, east of cross-cut, is communicated with the 25, and has laid open some good tin ground, which we are stopping with six men, a bargain of 107., and the lode is worth 127. per fm. This tin ground east and west of the cross-cut, in the bottom of the 25, is a continuation of the rich tin ground taken away by the former workers upwards through the mine, and there is a probability of its leading us to far better results, more particularly as the lode about these points is divided, which will be proved by putting out cross-cuts, and continuing down on the said tin ground. Although our levels are poor at present, from the improved character of the lode and ground we think by extending the levels, sinking the engine-shaft to where it will reach the lode, about 15 or 20 fms., and properly cut out the ground, we shall open up a good tin lode, which will fill and landing to six men, for one month, for 197. The smiths work to three men and one boy, for one month, for 117. 16s. The carpenters work to two men, for one month, for 87. 14s. The sawing of balk to two men, for one month, at 2s. 3d. per 100 ft. In about a month we shall have some good tin ground either to set on tribute or to stope on pitwork, which we are now cutting open below the 25, and as it may be expedient we shall set the pitches over the 25 not yet taken. We have now about 4 tons of tin at the surface. The adit end east, at Carmel, to drive by two men, one month, at 47. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding a little tin, but not sufficient to value. The new flat-rod shaft at Carmel we are obliged to suspend sinking, in consequence of an increase of water thrown down by the late rains, and we are now busily engaged preparing the flat-rods to fix from the engine to the said shaft.

WHEAL TRELAUNY.—W. Jenkin, W. Bryant, T. Grenfell, Jan. 24: North Mine: Smith's shaftmen are engaged in cutting pit at the 172. The lode in the 162, north of Smith's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 77. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 107. per fm. In the 152 south it is 1½ ft. wide, worth 67. per fm.; in the same level north of Chippendale's shaft, it is 1½ ft. wide, worth 67. per fm. In the 142 north it is 1 ft. wide, worth 87. per fm. In the 132 north it is 1 ft. wide, worth 57. per fm.—South Mine: In the 152, south of Trelawny's shaft, it is 3 ft. wide, worth 57. per fm.; in the same level north it is 2 feet wide, poor. In the 142 north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 107. per fm. In the 130 north it is 6 in. wide, producing a little ore. The 107 north is still at present stopped by the shaftmen. The stope and pitches are yielding quite as much as formerly. We sampled on Saturday last 50 tons (computed) of crop lead ore, for sale on the 26th inst.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—Peter Floyd, H. Floyd, Jan. 24: At the engine-shaft the ground still continues favourable for sinking. The lode in the 60, east and west, is the same as last reported. At King's shaft the lode in the 30 east is 4 feet wide, producing saving work; in the west end, same level, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 87. per fathom; driving at 37. per fm. The lode in the

SOUTH CONDERBURG—Jos. Vivian, Wm. Thomas, Jan. 21 The engine—now down 15 ft. below the 15 m. level, having sunk 4 ft. in the past month. The shaft is $4\frac{1}{4}$ ft. wide, composed of gossan, peach, spar, mundle, and yellow copper ore. The present price for sinking is 14¢. per fm. In the 15 m. level the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar and gossan, and impregnated with yellow ore, altogether a very kindly lode, new price for driving 3¢. 18¢. per fm. The lode deep adit level west is 2 ft. wide, and not productive. Copper at the 15 m. level driving 6¢. 10¢. per fm. of spar, gossan, and a little copper; this level is being pushed down to the 20 m. level, and the shaft will be driven to the 20 m. level on all possible dispatch, as by communicating it with the same level being driven west the engine-shaft the engine will be relieved from a great deal of its present work, have, therefore, let 40 fms. to drive at 3¢. 5¢. per fm., and trust that by thus relieving the engine from its present work, it will be induced to drive at a price more than a longer contract than usual, they will be induced to drive at a price less than usual. In driving the deep adits level west of the engine-shaft, the lode is a very kindly one, composed of a great store of copper ore. This end is still in a beautiful condition for driving 4¢. 18¢. per fm. We would remark that our cost for some

past has been increased beyond its regular amount, by fixing plunger-lift at the deep adit level, changing rods from the perpendicular to the diagonal, cutting ground for V-bob at the commencement of the underlie of the shaft on the course of the lode, putting in balance-bob at the shaft, and the lode is now sinking with greater rapidity than heretofore, and we are happy to say that everything is now in good working order, and we shall be sinking with greater rapidity than heretofore, and our cost will be considerably reduced, whilst at the same time the development of the mine will be vigorously proceeded with. The quantity of ground sunk in the engine-shaft in the past month (4 fms.) is a proof of the better position we are now in for exploring in depth, which is the point of most vital importance, and from which we expect the most favourable results—in fact, a dividend-paying mine.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwinn, Jan. 22: The sumpmen have been repairing the shaft as the water is sinking, which is now down to the back of the 94; we expect to get to the bottom of the mine at the end of the week.—South Mine: We have cut the copper lode in the 51 cross-cut south about 6 in. wide, with spots of copper ore and muddle, but not to value. The ground in the cross-cut is hard for driving.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Jan. 23: In the 50 cross-cut north the ground continues much the same as it has been for some time past—rather hard for driving. In the adit east, no lode has been taken down lately; it continues 15 in. wide, and produces very rich stones of grey ore—good tribute ground.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—R. Unsworth, Jan. 23: In the 40 east lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and copper, worth from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fm. with every appearance to make a course of ore shortly. The lode in the back of the 40 is worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the 40 east, on south lode, the lode is small, spotted with ore, nothing to value. The lode is in a very unsettled state. As we have to meet several cross-courses in a few fathoms, we must not expect much improvement before we get clear of them. No alteration to notice in any other part of the mine.

ST. DAY UNITED.—E. Elphinstone, Jan. 21: The prospects in these mines are much the same as for some time past. We have cut the lode in the 114 fm. level, at Trevillian's, which is producing good stones of tin, but cannot ascertain its value, as we have only opened about 1 ft. of the lode. Our sale of tin last Saturday fell short, in consequence of the severe weather in the beginning of the week, but we hope to make up the loss in our next sale.

ST. IVES SHEAF ALLEN.—H. Taylor, Jan. 21: The 50, east and west of Giesler's flat-road shaft, looks much the same as last week. The 40 east has not yet intersected the lode; in the 40 west the lode is 12 inches wide, producing tin, but not to value; the lode is yielding very well; the lode is 12 in. wide, worth 8 ft. per fm. The lode in the 20, east of Lough, is 9 in. wide, worth 10 ft. per fm. There is nothing new in the adit east, nor in the adit north of Highbarrow shaft. The lift has been got to work in the winze below the 40, and the water is drained 7½ fms. We hope to clear up and drain to bottom by the latter part of next week.

TEES SIDE.—R. Bray, Jan. 23: We are now driving on the north side of Hardshin's lode, and carrying the north string with us it is inclining to the lode; when it falls into the lode I think it will serve as a feeder, and improve it on the junction, as I believe we are not far distant from cutting it. The vein that was cut to the north is still producing fine strings of ore, and there is a change in Hardshin's lode, from a hard white spar to a very fine brown spar, blende, with spots of ore. The intersections are looking promising, and the lodes will be productive in the Tyne bottom limestone above.

TOLCARN.—The lode at Field's engine-shaft, sinking below the 20, is 2 feet wide, consisting of gossan, spar, and ore, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 20 east, east of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, consisting of gossan and soft spar—kindly lode. The lode in the 20 west, west of shaft, is 18 in. wide, and unproductive. The lode in the 10 east, east of shaft, is 18 in. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom, and is promising for further improvement. The lode in the 10 west, west of shaft, is 18 in. wide—unproductive. The lode in the adit east, east of the shaft, is 1 ft. wide—unproductive. The lode in the adit east, on Chegwinn's lode, is 14 in. wide, consisting of gossan. In the adit east, on the tin lode, it is 5 ft. wide, worth about 50 ft. per fathom for tin.

TREFLACK UNITED.—Thos. Hodge, Jan. 23: I hope to get the engine-shaft cut down and made secure as deep as the water is drained this week, which is 22 fathoms below the adit; here we intend to put in bearers and cistern and fix a standing-lift. Wood shaft is cut down and made secure about 11 fathoms below surface. The western shaft will be secured as far as the 16 fathom level this week, after which we shall commence to clear the 16, west from this shaft, at once. At Wheel shaft we have commenced to clear the 16, west from this shaft, at once. I hope to see the 26 dry in about a month from this time, when we shall be able to set several pitches on tribute. Several men have applied for pitches in the bottom of the 16, but we shall not be able to set any tribute for this month. We are not yet in a position to draw the stuff.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, Jan. 19: The 134 east is extended east of Cole's 3 fms. 3 ft.; at present yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 134 east is extended west of Cole's 1 fm.; the lode is long, spotted with ore, but not to value. The 124 east, east of Cole's, is extended 18 fms.; the lode is yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 124 east, west of Cole's, on the north part, is extended 12 fms.; lode not to value. In the 116, east of Cole's, we are still engaged in cross-cutting through the lode. The lode in the winze sinking below the 124 fm. level, east of Cole's, will yield 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the back of the 124 east, is worth 15 ft. per fm. The lode in the back of the 124 west, on the south part of the lode, is worth 12 ft. per fm. The lode in the bottom of the 116, east of Cole's, is worth 20 ft. per fm. The lode in the back of the 116, east of winze, is worth 10 ft. per fm. Our engine is working seven strokes per minute.

TRENCROM.—R. Hollow, F. Bennetts, Jan. 23: In the 90, east of Giesler's engine-shaft, the lode is worth 2 ft. 10 in. per fm.; set to drive by four men, at 25 ft. per fm. In the 90, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 3 ft. 10 in. per fm.; set to drive by four men, at 50 ft. per fm. In the 80, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 3 ft. per fm.; set to drive by four men, at 80 ft. per fathom. In the rise in back of the 80, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 2 ft. 10 in. per fm.; set to rise at 50 ft. per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 70, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is not to value; set to sink by four men, at 5 ft. per fm. In the 70, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is not to value; set to sink by two men, at 50 ft. per fm. In the 60, east and west of the cross-cut north-east of the engine-shaft, the lode is not to value; set to drive by two men, at 8 ft. per fm. In the 60 cross-cut, north-east of the engine-shaft, there is no change; set to drive by two men, at 50 ft. per fm. In the 60 cross-cut, south, east of the engine-shaft, there is no change; set to clear by two men, at 40 ft. per fm. In the 40, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 2 ft. per fm.; set to drive by two men, at 60 ft. per fm. In the 30, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is not to value; set to drive by two men, at 60 ft. per fm. In the 10, east of Hollow's shaft, the lode is worth 2 ft. 10 in. per fm.; set to drive by two men, at 60 ft. per fm. In Hollow's shaft, sinking below the 10, the lode is worth 4 ft. per fm.; set to sink by four men, at 90 ft. per fm. In Mitchell's flat-road shaft, sinking below the 10, the lode is worth 6 ft. per fm.; set to sink by eight men, at 15 ft. per fm. There are 25 men on tribute, at from 6 to 11 ft.

TRETOIL.—W. Pascoe, Jan. 16: Mine Park shaft is sunk 43 fms. below the surface, near a cross-course in the western part of the mine, to the east of which Mine Park tin lode is formed; the adit level, which is about 33 fms. below surface, is 12 fms. east of Mine Park shaft; the lode for the first 37 fms. is from 12 to 15 ft. wide, beyond this it is not so large or regular, and the lode for the last 9 ft. is in contact with the north of the lode; the back of this level is stopped by six men, which is yielding a large quantity of low quality tinwork. The 10 is 15 fathoms east of Mine Park shaft, the first 5 fathoms of which are in contact with the south of the lode; from this point to within 9 or 10 ft. of the end the level is driven on the lode, which varies from 10 to 15 ft. in width, composed of chlorite, muddle, and magnetic iron ore, with tin intermixed, worth from 18 to 20 ft. per fathom. A winze has been sunk from the adit to the 10, the ends of which are now being stopped by twelve men; the lode is from 12 to 15 ft. wide, worth from 18 to 20 ft. per fm. In the 30, about 50 fms. west of the engine-shaft, a cross-cut is driven 55 fms. from the engine lode which has intersected Mine Park lode. The 20 is driven 15 fathoms east of the cross-cut, chiefly on the north part of the lode; this level produced a little stamping work, but not of much value, and the last 3 or 4 fms. are disordered by spar branches; 9 fms. behind the end a rise is being put up, and will be communicated to the 10 in about two months from this date; the rise is principally in the country to the north of the lode, but in the last 7 or 8 ft. the lode has been cut into about 5 ft.; it is much of the same character as in the 10, and worth for that width (3 ft.) 12 ft. per fm.; this rise when holed will greatly facilitate the future workings of the mine, as it will be a level for the change of the shaft, and the staff, well ventilate the mine, and lay open tin ground which can be taken away at once. The 30 cross-cut is driven 28 fms. south, and is within 10 or 12 fms. of the Mine Park lode, which may be accomplished in about eight or ten weeks; this is also a very desirable object, but at present the cross-cut is suspended. Capt. Rich informs me that the lode is cut at the 40 by a cross-cut 100 fms. east of the present workings, but the water being in prevented my seeing it. Your workings on the tin lode have hitherto been near the cross-course, and very limited, from east to west not exceeding 15 fms. in any one point, and having a back of 33 fms., which, so far as developed, has produced tinwork of an average quality; consequently I would suggest driving the adit 10 and 20 east, by two men and two boys in each end; and should the lode continue as large as it is on the present workings this force will open ground fast enough for several years of men to stop. The work being of low quality, the great object should be to keep the stamps constantly at work, which I see no difficulty in doing in the course of five or six months, provided the lode continues large and productive in the eastern ground. The stamps of 24 heads is well placed and in good working order, and with the quality of the work now rising is calculated to return about 7 tons of tin monthly. On the whole, I can see nothing to be discouraged at; and by steady perseverance you will open up a mine of value that will last for many years.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, Jan. 19: This week we have made tolerable good progress with the engine, the tin beam and cylinder are in their places, and I hope a great deal of the light things will be fixed in the coming week. We are also getting out a balance-bob stand at the flat-road shaft.

UNITED MINES.—J. Tucker, Jan. 23: The drawing lift is fixed in the 48 fm. level, the water taken up, &c. I hope we are now in a position to sink about 6 ft. per week. There is no change to notice in the tribute pitches. The weather is again fine, and we are proceeding with our dressing satisfactorily. We hope to sample before our next payday something like 3½ tons of tin.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, S. Harper, Jan. 22: Clay's engine-shaftmen are sinking below 90, ground much as usual. In the 90, driving south of the great cross-course, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with spots of lead ore and blende mixed throughout, but at present not to value. The ground here is dipping south (above the 80 the dip was north) about 2 feet in 6 feet, and we are of opinion that the ore is dipping south also; a week or two days more will prove this matter. No change in the 80, driving north of this shaft, for some time past. The 80, driving south of Field's shaft, the lode is very much improved, now yielding splendid lumps of lead ore, and saving work throughout. We have not been able to see the 70, south of Field's, for the month, being full of stuff. The tramroad is laid, and we are now making headway in the respect mentioned. Tom's winze continues productive, and will open good tribute ground. In the 80, driving north of Bonville's shaft, we have a very fine-looking lode, composed of barytes, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, improving; this end is now about 2 fms. behind Woolcock's winze. In Woolcock's winze, sinking below the 70, north of Bonville's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing good tin. In the 70, driving south of No. cross-course south of said shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, yielding saving work for lead ore. The tribute department is much as usual. The weather continues favourable for our dressing operations.

WENTNOR.—J. Kneebone, Jan. 24: Potter's lode, in the 35 fm. level, is about 8 in. wide, producing occasionally stones of ore. The end is still very hard, and we are now driving. The No. 3 lode, in the 35 fm. level east, is 18 in. wide, composed of spar and spar for the greater part, but is still without ore. The ground is hard, and the lode is letting out a large stream of water. The end west on this lode is suspended, and the cross-cut south resumed again; ground hard for driving. The engine and pitwork are in good working condition.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, Jan. 22: We have about 3½ feet more to sink to reach the 150, and as the ground is continuing favourable for progress, we shall accomplish that by to-morrow week. We are, I believe, through the lode in the 138 cross-cut in the back of the end, there being some granite in sight; it will, however, be advisable to extend the cross-cut 2 or 3 feet further south before we drive east and west

on the course of the lode. There is no change in the character of the part of the lode now being cut into No. 4 cross-cut, in the 110 west.

WEST SNAILBEACH.—Jas. Richards, Jan. 24: The 64, driving west on the north lode, presents the same appearance as for some time past. In the same level, driving east on the south lode, there is no alteration to notice. The shaftmen are busily engaged in cutting the pit, or lodge, previous to sinking.

WEST TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, Jan. 19: Cater's engine-shaft men have completed fixing the lift, &c., at the 48 fm. level, and we have resumed sinking the shaft. The winze sinking below the 38 west is improved, and worth for copper ore 18 ft. per fm. All other places are as last reported.

WEST WENDRON CONSOLS.—R. Kendall, Jan. 19: We have set the wheel-shaft to sink 9 ft., and cut cistern-plate for the sum of 20 ft., and the 10 fm. level to drive east at 2 ft. 10 in. per fm. The lode is yielding very rich stones of tin. If we have favourable weather we shall complete the walls of the engine-house next week. All other work is progressing as fast as possible.

WEST WHEAL MARGARET.—Capt. Uren and White, Jan. 22: Hallett's engine-shaft is down to the 30, and we have commenced to drive east and west; the lode in both of these ends is 18 in. wide, yielding some rich stones of tin. We hope to lay open some good tin ground here shortly. All other points are much the same as when last reported.

WHEAL AGAR.—Wm. Roberts, Jan. 23: In the 80 cross-cut south no lode cut yet. The 70 west produces good tin; the lode is 2 ft. wide. In the 70 east the lode has not been taken down for the last week. The 60 west has improved a little; the lode is now 1 ft. wide, producing stones of good ore—saving work. Other parts remain nearly the same as last reported.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—F. C. Harpur, T. Carpenter, Jan. 22: Old lode. In the 10 fm. level, west of shaft, the lode is now about 2 ft. wide, consisting of quartz, iron, and muddle, intermixed with ore; this end is approaching the shoot of ore ground we passed through in the adit level over. The lode in the adit end, on the same lode, is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, carrying muddle, peach, prlan, and quartz, with occasional stones of ore, presenting, on the whole, a more favourable appearance than for some time past.—Watson's lode: Here we have no material change to inform you of. The lode in the back of the adit, where we shall at once put four men to work, and to see what ground can be discovered to set on tribute to tinwork. To the eastern part of the set, and east of the great county cross-course, we have a large piece of unexplored ground, more than 130 fms. in length, and a shaft sunk within 7 ft. of our eastern boundary, to the 110 fm. level under the deep adit, and the water drained 90 fms. under the same, which is about 130 fms. from surface (and having the advantage of a small cross-course at this shaft to drive cross-cuts on at the different levels to cut and explore the south lodes that we have in junction with the kilias and granite); we consider the chances of success to be very good, and have every reason to believe that if there is a winze erected on this shaft, and cross-cut put out from the same, we shall be able to open up a valuable piece of ground for a small outlay. We have nothing particular to set to-day, but shall push on the forking of the water, and the different important points as fast as possible, and at the same time strongly recommend carrying out our suggestions in erecting a winze on the shaft before referred to.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, Jan. 20: The 48 is set to drive west on the north lode, at 6 ft. 10 in. per fm., by six men, for 3 fms.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, with spots of muddle and copper ore, but not to value. The 48 to drive east, on the south lode, at 4 ft. per fm. for 4 fms.; the leader part of the lode 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and promising improvement. I have never seen such a kindly lode since I have been on the mine. A pitch is set in the back of the 34, on the old workings, by three men, for one, two, or three months, at 13s. 4d. tribute. Cock's shaft is down 5 fms. 3 ft. below the 48. The lode in the bottom is 2½ ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore, but not to value—a very promising lode. The mine is altogether looking at the present very kindly.

WHEAL CUPID.—R. Pryor, Jan. 19: There is no change to notice in the 65 fm. level, east of shaft; the ground is a little more favourable for driving than last reported. The lode in the 54 fm. level, east of shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, and has a more promising appearance to-day than for some time, it will produce full ½ ton of ore per fm. No particular alteration has taken place in the 40 fm. level during the last week; this end is about 18 fms. behind the 54.

WHEAL DAMSEL.—R. Pryor, H. Harvey, Jan. 18: Since our last report we have succeeded in clearing the timber and stuff in John's shaft between the 20 and 30 fm. levels, and dropped the lift 5 fms. below the 30 fm. level; the water is now forced 26 fms. under the deep adit, and we expect to have the 30 fm. level drained during the ensuing week, at which point we shall have to fix a plunger-lift. This shaft is still in good condition. The erection of the winze at Foxe's shaft is completed, and the shaft cleared to the 20 fm. level, where we shall at once put four men to work, and to see what ground can be discovered to set on tribute to tinwork. To the eastern part of the set, and east of the great county cross-course, we have a large piece of unexplored ground, more than 130 fms. in length, and a shaft sunk within 7 ft. of our eastern boundary, to the 110 fm. level under the deep adit, and the water drained 90 fms. under the same, which is about 130 fms. from surface (and having the advantage of a small cross-course at this shaft to drive cross-cuts on at the different levels to cut and explore the south lodes that we have in junction with the kilias and granite); we consider the chances of success to be very good, and have every reason to believe that if there is a winze erected on this shaft, and cross-cut put out from the same, we shall be able to open up a valuable piece of ground for a small outlay. We have nothing particular to set to-day, but shall push on the forking of the water, and the different important points as fast as possible, and at the same time strongly recommend carrying out our suggestions in erecting a winze on the shaft before referred to.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, Jan. 19: The improvement in the 61 west looks very well indeed; the end is worth fully 40 ft. per fm., and from present appearances the lode will further improve. This is a very important improvement, and, therefore, acting under the sense of duty, I beg to take the liberty of reminding the adventurers that this discovery is met with in the right direction, being in the western ground, and there is a great extent of set—about 400 fms. from the present end, at the 61, to the western boundary line. It is also worthy of special remark that the 71 is approaching a point where a great improvement is to be made, and that in a few months the 60 will be able to reach the ore ground discovered in the 61; and the 52 west, on the north lode, can be brought on to the parallel ground. All the other points in the mine are much the same as last reported.

—M. H. East, Jan. 22: The improvement in the 61 west continues; lode 6 ft. wide, worth fully 40 ft. per fm.

WHEAL FRANK MILLS.—T. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, Jan. 23: The west part of the lode, which we have intersected in the 84 north, is disseminated throughout with ore, but not sufficient to value as yet, however, judging from its highly promising appearance, we shall soon have a valuable lode in this end. The 72 north has met with a branch of ore embedded in white iron and quartz, but the ground being rather stiff about it, and not having opened much on its course as yet, we are unable to set any value on it. The 60 north-east cross-cut east has now been driven through the lode about 7 fms., without meeting any east wall; the lode still consists of friable quartz, white iron, and stones of lead ore, and is a very kindly lode. The ground in the cross-cut east towards the east lode is without alteration since our last report. The 45 east north is looking well, and the part of the lode we are carrying will yield from 8 to 10 cwt. of lead ore per fm., with indications of further improvement. In the 60 south, on the east lode, there is no change to notice. The lode in the 60 west, on the whole, quite good as it was. Colmer's lode, in the back of the 60, is holed to the bottom of the 45, and the lode looks exceedingly well going up in the back of the last mentioned level. The 60 north-east cross-cut east has now been driven through the lode about 7 fms., without meeting any east wall; the lode still consists of friable quartz, white iron, and stones of lead ore, and is a very kindly lode. The ground in the cross-cut east towards the east lode is without alteration since our last report. The 45 east north is looking well, and the part of the lode we are carrying will yield from 8 to 10 cwt. of lead ore per fm., with indications of further improvement. In the 60 south, on the east lode, there is no change to notice. The lode in the 60 west, on the whole, quite good as it was. Colmer's lode, in the back of the 60, is holed to the bottom of the 45, and the lode looks exceedingly well going up in the back of the last mentioned level. This shaft is not continues perpendicularly to the 72, and at the northernmost extremity of the mine. Thus our operations here are now well ventilated, which is of the greatest importance.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Jan. 19: There is no alteration in the lode in the engine-shaft since my last advice. In the 100 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, and looking kindly. We have not yet holed the winze in the 90 east; the lode in the 90 east is nearly 1 ft. wide towards the back, composed of quartz, with black ore, and spots of malleable copper. The lode in the 90 winze, west of the shaft, is worth 10 ft. per fm., which we expect also to hold next week, and which will lay open a piece of ore ground. There has been no lode taken down in the 90 west this week.—Watson's lode: In the 66 east there is a good branch of ore towards the bottom, yielding full 1 ton to the 19 there is no alteration; the lode is worth about 2 ft. per fm.—Georgia lode: No. 1 stone, in back of the 23, is worth 18 ft. per fm.; No. 2, 12 ft. per fm.; and No. 3, 8 ft. per fathom. In the winze sinking in bottom of the 33, west of shaft, the lode is worth 10 ft. per fathom. In the winze in bottom of this level, east of the shaft, the lode is worth 16 ft. per fathom.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Jan. 19: The lode in the engine-shaft is without any change. In sinking we are making good progress. The lode in the 100 end continues to be worth for tin and copper ore 50 ft. per fm. The lode throughout the mine are the same in appearance as for some time past. I have set four men to drive a cross-cut north to cut the tin lode in the 90 fm. level. The lode in the 30 east end is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the deep adit end is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, and from the appearance of the ground for a day, we are through the cross-course into which we have driven 16 feet. I hope very soon something will be found in this end that will be remunerative.

WHEAL HENRY.—F. Pryor, Jan. 28: In accordance with your request, we have put the engine and boiler in thorough repair, cleared and secured the deep and shallow adits (the latter for condensing water), fixed house water-lift, and made the same complete, the former for the purpose of discharging the water, which will be pumped by the engine; thoroughly cased and divided the shaft 20 fathoms below the adit, put in foot-way, fixed pitwork, &c. Our engine would have been working before but for the delay of the founders and the bad state of the weather. We shall be ready for work in a few days, when we shall confine ourselves to the following objects—to sink the engine-shaft to the 50 to the 70; after this is completed for ventilation, as well as to draw the stuff, we shall open on the three copper lodes which have produced very large quantities of ore in Wheel Maid; and, from what we can see of them here, they present good appearances. I would here remark that after this shaft is completed to the 70 our engine will at once be dispensed with for pumping and applied for drawing, for which purpose it is adapted. We shall at once open on a very large and fine-looking tin lode at the adit and other levels. From all we can see of this lode we expect large returns from a small outlay. In adhering to this mode of working, we have no hesitation in saying that it is not only a good speculation, but one that will at an early period give the shareholders as well as ourselves entire satisfaction.

WHEAL MARGERY.—R. James, J. Benbow, W. Rogers, Jan. 23: Wellesley's engine-shaft and its neighbourhood are poor.—American: In the 100 fm. level west no lode has been taken down since our last report, worth 18 ft. per fm. for copper ore. In the 90 east the lode is much improved, and worth 15 ft. per fm. In No. 2 winze, in bottom of the 80 east, the lode is worth 15 ft. per fm. The pitches are without change.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.—R. Knapp, Jan. 24: There is no change to notice in any part of the mine since the meeting. Our progress since that time has been unavoidably slow. In addition to the very severe weather of late, we have had other difficulties to contend with. The water in the 84 broke through the lode recently intersected there, and carried everything before it completely, filling the level and part of the shaft, doing considerable injury to the pumping gear. A series of other accidents has followed, so that the greater portion of our time and attention has been occupied by these things instead of working the mine in the usual way. I am happy, however, to add that the mine and machinery are again in good working order, and the men have returned to their regular places, and also that the greatest inconvenience which will result from the accidents is the loss of time to the extent of two or three weeks.

WHEAL MARY ANN (near Llaekard).—P. Clymo, H. Hodge, J. Harris, J. Stevens, Jan. 23: The cross-cut in the 170 is extended 17 fathoms towards the lode. In the 160 north the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 4 ft. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 7 ft. per fm. In the 150 north it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 6 ft. per fm.; in the same level, south of Clymo's shaft, it is 3 feet wide, worth 8 ft. per fm. In the 140 north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 6 ft. per fm.; in the same level, south of Clymo's shaft, it is 2 ft. wide, worth 9 ft. per fm. There is nothing new in the 110, south of the slide. Clymo's shaft-

men have completed casing and dividing the shaft from the 140 to the 150, and have resumed sinking under the 150. The lodes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold on the 15th inst. two parcels of lead ore; No. 1, computed 75 tons, to Messrs. Robert Mitchell and Son, at 23s. 16s. per ton; and No. 2, computed 54 tons, to Messrs. Sims, Williams and Co., at 8s. 8d. per ton.

WHEAL MARY EMMA.—W. Doble, Jan. 23: Since the last meeting the work has been chiefly confined to driving and stopping. I am happy to say in taking down the lode in the past week it produced fine rocks of tin, and have every reason to believe, if things are carried on with that spirit, they ought to be good returns of tin will be made the ensuing summer. I should strongly recommend the work now carrying on to be continued.

WHEAL NELSON.—J. Angove, Jan. 21: On north lode we have to-day taken down the branch, and find it very rich for tin; this lode is making rich deposits of tin. We shall clear out the 23 fm. level east, which was driven by the former company.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Nance, Jan. 19: The lode in the present bottom of east shaft is 20 in. wide, and consists of peach and capel, containing about 7 cwt. of tin per 100 cwt.; this shaft is sinking by six men, at 150s. per fm. The No. 3 lode in the adit end east is at present divided into two parts by a horse; the north part is fair quality tinstuff, but the south is very coarse. We have intersected in driving the north cross-cut a branch of lode 18 in. wide, composed of quartz and oxide of iron; this branch will no doubt form a part of No. 2 lode at a greater depth. We have cut the shaft-bob fixed at the flat-road shaft, and hope to get the rods, &c. attached for pumping in a few days, when we shall commence sinking on the course of the No. 3 lode below the adit level, where the lode is 6 to 7 ft. wide, and stony throughout, this appears at present the point where we can get the greatest quantity of stuff for supplying the stamps. The engine and pump are in readiness attached at the engine-shaft works very satisfactorily, but in consequence of the severity of the weather the masons have not completed the boiler-house. We have covered the boiler and flues with a thick coating of earth to confine the heat.

—J. Nance, Jan. 24: I beg to say that the engine works beautifully, and the consumption of coal is about 8 cwt. in 24 hours, and when the stamps are attached the consumption will not be more than 18 or 20 cwt. per day. The water at present is not more than 2½ strokes per minute. We cannot fix the stamps until the engineers have fixed the driving gear; and the shaft, for doing so, are not yet delivered, but we have written for them by this post. The quality of the lode in the adit end east, on No. 3 lode, is improving. We have a branch of lode—say 6 in. wide, very good.

WHEAL PROSPIDNICK.—R. Kendall, Jan. 19: Our progress this week in sinking Wilson's shaft has been rather slow. We have only sunk 2½ ft., the water has been very quick. We have met with a kind of slide in the shaft, and a very large gossan, &c. I cannot give you the value of the lode till we have sunk through it. I am glad to say the lode is very kindly. Watson's shaft has been sunk 6 ft.; this shaft is now 6½ fms. below adit, the lode is improving in size, and the ground very good for sinking. I think in a short time we shall find the lode very productive; there is every appearance in the ground and lode to confirm this opinion. We are pushing on our surface work with all possible speed.

WHEAL SICILY.—J. Symons, Jan. 23: The engine-shaft is down about 15 fathoms; our progress is slow in consequence of the ground being stiffer than heretofore, but I think it is only a floor, and hope we shall get through it shortly. We are anxious to get down to cut the lode, and there is a every reason to believe the result will be profitable to the adventurers. The machinery is working well, but the water is very quick.

WHEAL SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL UNITED.—M. W. Martyn, W. Chappell, Jan. 21: At a monthly meeting and on Friday last, we set the following bargains:—Wheal Sithney engine-shaft to sink below the 45, by eight men, 1 fm., for 20 ft.; when this is done we shall fix the lift and penthouse, and set the lift, or 10 fms., to sink. The 45 fm. level to drive east of cross-cut, by four men, for one month, at 5 ft. per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding some good stones of tin. The 45 to drive west of cross-cut, by six men, for one month, at 5 ft. 10 in. per fm.; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, a promising lode for tin. The 35 to drive east of cross-cut rise, by six men, for one month, at 5 ft. 10 in. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, with an increase of water issuing therefrom, and the lode more kindly than heretofore. The 25 west to drive by six men, for one month, at 7 ft. 10 in. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm.; in the same level, north, at 8 ft. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, containing tin, and expect an improvement shortly. The rise in the back of the 35 west to six men, to hole, at 4 ft. 5 in. per fm.; this is to drain off water and lay properly open a part of the lode from the 25 to the 35, where a good lode of tin exists, and will soon be available. The rise in the back of the 35, east of cross-cut, is communicated with the 25, and has laid open some good tin ground, which we are stopping with six men, a bargain of 10 ft., and the lode is worth 12 ft. per fm. This tin ground east and west of the cross-cut, in the bottom of the 25, is a continuation of the rich tin ground taken away by the former workers upwards through the mine, and there is a probability of its leading us to better results, more particularly as the lode about these points is divided, which will be proved by putting out cross-cuts, and continuing down on the said tin ground. Although our levels are poor at present, from the improved character of the lode and ground we think by extending the levels, sinking the sump-shaft to where it will reach the lode, about 15 or 20 fms., and properly cut open the ground, we shall open up a good mine. The kibble filling and landing to six men, for one month, for 19 ft. The smiths' work to three men and one boy, for one month, for 11 ft. 16s. The carpenters' work to two men, for one month, for 8 ft. 14s. The sawing of balk to two men, for one month, at 2s. 3d. per 100 ft. The sawing of the lode we shall have some tin ground either to set on tribute or to stop on tribute, which we are now cutting open below the 25, and as it may be expedient we shall set the pitches over the 25 not yet taken. We have now about 4 tons of tin at the surface. The adit end east, at Carnmeal, to drive by two men, one month, at 4 ft. 10 in. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding a little tin, but not sufficient to value. The new flat-road shaft at Carnmeal we are obliged to suspend sinking, in consequence of an increase of water thrown down by the late rains, and we are now busily engaged preparing the flat-roads to fix from the engine to the said shaft.

WHEAL TRELLAWNY.—W. Jenkin, W. Bryant, T. Grenfell, Jan. 24: North Mine: Smith's shaftmen are engaged in cutting pit at the 172. The lode in the 162, north of Smith's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 7 ft. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 10 ft. per fm. In the 152 south the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 6 ft. per fm.; in the 142 north of Chippindale's shaft, it is 1½ ft. wide, worth 6 ft. per fm. In the 142 north it is 1 ft. wide, worth 8 ft. per fm. In the 132 north it is 1 ft. wide, worth 5 ft. per fm.—South Mine: In the 162, south of Trellawny's shaft, it is 3 ft. wide, worth 5 ft. per fm.; in the same level north it is 2 feet wide, poor. In the 142 north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 10 ft. per fm. In the 130 north it is 6 in. wide, producing a little ore. The 107 north is still being driven by the side of the lode. The lode is not yielding quite so much ore as formerly. We sampled on Saturday last 50 tons (computed) of crop lead ore, for sale on the 26th inst.

MANAGING AGENT-WANTED, a SUPERIOR
PRACTICAL AGENT, who has had considerable experience among the Welsh lead mines, to TAKE THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND SUPERINTENDENCE OF SEVERAL MINES IN CARDIGANSHIRE.—Address, with references, testimonials, and terms, J. H. MURCHISON, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.—THE ADVERTISER, practised in accounts of iron, coal, and mine works, and accustomed to correspondence, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. Good testimonials.—Address, "M. L." Post-office, Ystradgynlais, Swansea.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—A FEW HUNDRED
TONS OF LIGHT FLAT BOTTOMED RAILS FOR SALE, by JOHN H. AUSTIN and Co., Rail Brokers, 81, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

TO MINING CAPITALISTS.—Those inclined to invest in
an unusually cheap and safe property may have full particulars on application to "S." 14, Union-street, Plymouth.

ONIONS'S PATENT FOR THE MANUFACTURE
OF IRON.—WANTED, a GENTLEMAN with £500 or £1000 to ASSIST in the WORKING OF THE ABOVE PATENT, which improves iron 30s. per ton without extra cost. No risk of outlay, suitable works being nearly completed.—Apply first by letter, to "J. O." Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

STEAM ENGINE-WANTED, a SECOND HAND 60 in.
cylinder STEAM ENGINE, with BOILER.—Address, stating particulars and price, to Mr. JOHN WATSON, 13, George-yard, Lombard-street, London.

CHARLES LEE AND CO., MINE SHAREDEALERS AND
BROKERS, CHESTER.
SHARES ON SALE in the several following mines, in North Wales, viz.:—South Pant-y-Gof, Kilmory, South Kilmory, and others.—Apply at the office, 20, Newgate-street, Chester.

N.B.—Mines inspected, and impartial reports given.

SECURE INVESTMENTS.—Capitalists will find British Mines
pay the largest profit of all known securities. To invest £1000 in Consols, railway debentures, or bank shares, the largest amount receivable is £60 per annum, whereas the former yields an income of at least £150. Progressive Mines, judiciously selected, frequently advance from 100 to 500 per cent., and free from risk.

Messrs. FULLER AND CO., 5, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, are in daily communication with agents of the principal mines in the kingdom, and are in a position to advise as to the merits of each class of property.

BANKS, RAILWAYS, INSURANCE, and every description of Stock Exchange business transacted. Telegram messages promptly attended to.
A few SHARES FOR SALE in Delcath United and West South Caradon.

CAPT. PRINCE, M.E. CAMBORNE (late of Redruth), having, by the solicitations of his friends, removed to this town, where he has taken suitable offices, begs to inform the mining public and capitalists generally that he has made arrangements to INSPECT and REPORT on MINES and MINING PROPERTY in Great Britain, Ireland, and the European Continent, &c., and flatters himself that, from the experience acquired by the numerous engagements he has had in the management and inspection of copper, tin, lead, silver, iron, manganese, nickel and cobalt, and antimony mines, at home and abroad, he is competent to give advice to his friends on all mining matters, and that those who may favour him with their patronage will be as well satisfied as other gentlemen who have been guided by his recommendations in investing their capital in good mining speculations, or withdrawing their interest from mines in which no good results were likely to be obtained.

J. PRINCE will VALUATE, and BUY and SELL MINING PROPERTY, including SHARES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION. He will also assay all ores, minerals, or metals of commerce, and test any kind of ores, minerals, or alloys sent to him, and thus afford facilities to mine agents and others holding mining property for ascertaining the existence, or otherwise, of valuable minerals in those mines in which they may be interested.

J. PRINCE and his son, N. VIVIAN PRINCE, will SURVEY MINES, and ENSURE CORRECT PLANS and SECTIONS OF THE WORKINGS being made.
Mining Office, Camborne, Jan. 26, 1861.

THE INDIA COTTON COMPANY.
(To be Incorporated with Limited Liability.)
Capital £250,000, in 25,000 shares of £10 each (with power to increase by vote of a general meeting).

Deposit 10s. per share, and £1 10s. on allotment.
It is not intended to call up during the first twelve months more than the £2 per share to be paid on allotment.

TRUSTEES.
HARRY GEORGE GORDON, Oriental Bank Corporation.
HENRY EDMUND GURNEY, Lombard-street.

DIRECTORS.
HARRY BORDDAILE (Director of the Scinde and Punjab Railways), late Collector of Customs, Guzerat.
G. LATHOM BROWN (Managing Director Cape Town Railway), Gresham House.
The Hon. THOMAS C. BRUCE, 3, St. James's-street.
THOMAS CAMPBELL, 5, Westbourne-street, Hyde-park-gardens.
WILLIAM FERGUSON (Messrs. Robert Benson and Co.), Gresham House.
ROBERT M. FOWLER (Messrs. Dimdale and Co.), 50, Cornhill.

(With power to add to their number.)
BANKERS—Messrs. Dimdale, Drewett, Fowler, and Barnard, 50, Cornhill.
In India—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Amory, Travers, and Smith, 25, Throgmorton-street.
Brokers—Messrs. Towgood and Strachan, 33, Throgmorton-street.

AUDITOR—Edmund Pullett (Messrs. Harding, Pullett, Whinney, and Gibbons, public accountants), 3, Bank-buildings.
SECRETARY—J. Spencer Price.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—33, THROGMORTON STREET, BANK, LONDON, E.C.
This company is established to procure, by a system of direct dealings with the cotton growers in India, an increase in the importation of Indian cotton into this country, an improvement in its quality, and greater freedom from adulteration.

The necessity for obtaining increased supplies of cotton is everywhere recognised, and becomes daily more pressing. Statesmen and manufacturers alike feel the danger which threatens the nation, obliged, as it is, to depend upon a single country for five-sixths of the raw material of a manufacture worth more than seventy millions sterling, and on the success of which from three to four millions of persons in the United Kingdom are dependent. Apart from the possibility of a failure of the existing supply from the United States, it is a matter of the first importance to the growth of English manufacturing industry to get more cotton than is at present grown.

Only in America are the three great requisites for the growth of tropical produce—soil, labour, and capital—found combined. None but slave labour can there be employed; and the limit of productiveness in the slave states is, perhaps, already reached. The West Indies and our colonies in Australia and South Africa are suited for the culture of cotton, and the parent country can supply any amount of capital, but labour is universally wanting. In the East Indies we have the cotton soil, and the men whose forefathers have been accustomed to till it from time immemorial.

The Blue Book on East Indian Cotton, published by order of the House of Commons in February, 1855, contains the result of queries addressed by the Court of Directors to all their boards of revenue and collectors throughout India, with regard to the growth and price of the article, and the means of extending its cultivation. It establishes, beyond doubt, that over immense tracts of country where the culture can be pushed to an almost indefinite extent, the ryot receives less than 2d. per pound for clean cotton, and that, with care and encouragement, the yield per acre, as well as the breadth under tillage, might be largely increased.

Many thousand pounds worth of cotton are annually wasted and lost in the course of transmission from the fields to the seaboard, and adulteration is practised to such an extent as to affect most seriously the reputation and consequent value of Indian cotton.

The company's agents being resident in the localities where it shall be decided to commence the company's operations, and in immediate communication with the ryots, will purchase the cotton direct, while using every endeavour to improve the process of picking and cleaning the cotton, and employing the best machinery. Particular attention will be paid to the pressing and baling of the article, so that it may leave the port of shipment without the original packages being disturbed, thereby excluding the opportunity for the present adulteration.

The average quotation of good Broach and Dholleria cotton on Dec. 31, 1860, was 5½d., and there is every reason to conclude that the carefully prepared shipments of the company, wholly free from adulteration, would obtain enhanced rates. The well-known statistics of the cotton trade give reasonable expectations that a profit of 15 or 20 per cent. may be realised.

It is intended to commence the operations of the company in Guzerat. To command the cotton supplies of this extensive territory, including Kattywar, it is proposed to place the head-quarters at Broach on the Nerbudda river, with agencies at Gogo, a fine seaport on the west coast of the Gulf of Cambay, at Dholleria a seaport creek, and at Dhundooka, 45 miles inland, a large town and a central point for numerous cotton districts.

The aim of the proposed company is to improve the cultivation of cotton in India, and to endeavour to raise its value in the market in comparison with American descriptions. The directors have, therefore, avoided entering into calculations as to the precise prospects of success, great as they are acknowledged to be. They content themselves with stating their belief that profitable results are to be obtained in the present state of the trade in Indian cotton, by the establishment of an organised system of agency, such as is proposed by this company. Its operations need not be confined exclusively to India, should a favourable field hereafter present itself in the South African or any other colony.

Through the agency of this company the English manufacturer will obtain a better supply of cotton than at present, and in the success which the directors believe awaits their efforts the public will discern a path towards the extinction of slavery, and an increase of the common prosperity of England and India.

Applications for shares, addressed in the annexed form, to the directors, may be sent to the secretary, at 33, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.; or to Messrs. Towgood and Strachan, brokers to the company; but no application will be considered unless a deposit of 10s. for each share applied for shall have been previously made with the bankers of the company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Directors of the India Cotton Company.
GENTLEMEN.—I have this day paid to Messrs. Dimdale and Co. the sum of £ and I hereby request that you will allot me shares in the India Cotton Company; and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the remainder of the deposit of £1 10s. per share on the shares allotted, and to execute the Articles of Association when required.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours in full
Date Names in full Address in full

Received the day of 1861, on account of the Directors of the India Cotton Company, from the sum of being the deposit made in accordance with the terms of the prospectus, on an application for an allotment of shares in the undertaking.
£ Bankers

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.—Now ready, price 6d.,
a Second Edition of the NEW MINE INSPECTION ACT; to which is appended the ACT FOR THE REGULATION AND INSPECTION OF MINES, which came into operation on Jan. 1.—To be had from the Mining Journal office, or through any bookseller in town or country.

*** SALES OF LEAD AND TIN.**—We are preparing the usual Quarterly Returns for publication in next week's Journal. We shall be glad to receive particulars, from pursers and others interested, that they may appear correctly. The Returns are intended to comprise the sales of ores from all the mines producing tin and lead.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, January 25, 1861.

COPPER. £ s. d.		BRASS. Per lb.	
Copper wire	0 1 1 1/4	Sheets	9 1/4d.-10 1/4d.
ditto tubes	0 1 1/4	Wire	9 1/4d.-10 1/4d.
Sheeting & bolts	0 1 1/4	Tubes	11 1/4d.-12 1/4d.
Bottoms	0 1 0	FOREIGN STEEL. Per Ton.	
Old (Exchange)	0 1 0	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	16 10 0
Best selected	105 10 0	(hammered)	17 5 0-18 0 0
Tough cake	102 10 0	Ditto, in fagots	18 10 0-19 0 0
Tile	102 10 0	English, Spring	18 0 0-23 0 0
Burra Burra	102 0 0-102 10 0	Bessemer's, Engineers' Tool	4 0 0
Copitapo	95 10 0-97 0 0	Spindle	30 0 0
IRON. Per Ton.		QUICKSILVER	7 0 0 p. bottle
Bars, Welsh, in London	7 0 0	SPELTER. Per Ton.	
ditto arrive	6 5 0-6 10 0	Foreign	18 7 6-18 10 0
Nail rods	7 0 0	To arrive	18 15 0-19 0 0
Stafford, in London	7 12 6-8 0 0	ZINC.	
Bars	8 0 0-9 10 0	In sheets	24 0 0
Hoops	8 17 6-9 15 0	TIN.	
Sheet, single	9 0 0-10 10 0	English, blocks	125 0 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales	3 0 0-4 0 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels)	129 0 0
Refined metal, ditto	4 0 0-5 0 0	Ditto, Refined	130 0 0
Bars, common, ditto	5 10 0-5 12 6	IC Coke	1 4 0-1 5 0
Hoops, ditto	6 15 0-7 0 0	IC Coke	1 4 0-1 5 0
Ditto, railway, in Wales	5 10 0-5 12 6	IC Coke	1 4 0-1 5 0
Ditto, Swed. in London	11 10 0-12 0 0	Canada plates	13 0 0-13 19 0
To arrive	2 9 0-2 10 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.	
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees	2 11 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing... p. lb. 9 1/4d.	
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees	2 8 0-2 10 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs	- 6 10 0
Staffordshire Forge Pig	3 10 0-3 12 6	In London	
Welsh Forge Pig	- - -	At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.	
LEAD.			
English Pig	21 5 0-22 10 0		
Ditto sheet	22 5 0-22 10 0		
Ditto red lead	23 15 0-24 0 0		
Ditto white	30 0 0-31 0 0		
Ditto patent shot	24 10 0-24 15 0		
Spanish	20 0 0-20 10 0		

REMARKS.—The Metal Market, though not quite so brisk as could be desired, is in a better state than it has been for several weeks past, and bids fair, as the money market gets easier, to be in a more prosperous condition. As the season advances considerable advantages cannot fail to be derived from the great facilities opened up for commercial intercourse with China and Japan, and the demand for France gradually but steadily increasing under the genial influence of the Commercial Treaty, the merits of which are not yet sufficiently developed to make its influence fully appreciated.

COPPER.—The market is very quiet in English, and sale of second-hand parcels have been effected under fixed rates, which has somewhat depressed the market. Shipping orders are scarce, foreign markets being for the most part well stocked. The standard of ores shows a declining tendency. In foreign descriptions a fair amount of business has been done, but prices have been in most cases very low, and sales made through second hands. When all these kind of parcels get cleared off no doubt a considerable improvement will be manifested, as underselling will be less frequent.

IRON.—Railway bars steady, at former quotations; a quiet market. In merchant bars a fair business is doing for export to India; prices firm, at 6½. 5s. to 6½. 7s. 6d., according to specification. Staffordshire makers are at present in a deplorable state of inactivity, but it is hoped the Canadian demand will soon work out some improvement. No sales of Swedish bars reported. Scotch pigs, m.n., during the week have fluctuated slightly, sales taking place at prices varying from 49s. at the commencement, and declining to 48s. 3d. on Wednesday; closing to-day at an advance of 6d. and 9d.—49s., cash, in Glasgow.

LEAD.—English pig, good brands, in fair demand; prices without alteration. Sheets very dull of sale, and very little business doing in shot. Spanish pig of soft quality will sell readily at 20½. 5s. to 20½. 10s.; hard, 20s. per ton less.

SPELTER.—The speculative business of the last fortnight has caused this metal to wear rather a brighter appearance. Several large sales are reported to have been made at 18½. 15s. for spring delivery, which proves the opinion of speculators in favour of an advance as the spring comes on. Shipping orders during the past week have been fewer; prices ruling from 18½. 7s. 6d. to 18½. 10s. in warehouse in London, and 18½. 15s. to 18½. 7s. 6d. for spring shipments.

ZINC.—Now quoted at the reduced price of 24½. **TIN.**—English has undergone a further reduction of 4½. per ton, which was announced by the smelters on the 21st inst., prices being as follows:—Common blocks and ingots, 128½.; refined, 130½.; and bars, 129½. Since the fall but a small amount of business has transpired. Some small sales of foreign are reported to have taken place. Banca, 127½. 10s.; Straits, 123.

STEEL.—Business still continues to be done in Swedish keg at 17½. 10s., ex warehouse, but the consequent diminution of the stocks here will in all probability cause prices to improve before the navigation from Sweden opens.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 24.—The advices received from the United States since the 10th instant show that the "secession" feeling in the South had increased. Five States had declared for separation from the Union, with the likelihood that several others would quickly follow. Monetary affairs were in a more satisfactory position, but the importers of metals are ordering next to nothing from this side at present. The rate of exchange in New York had reached a point that will leave little or no profit on the import of gold, so that the heavy drain upon this country will probably cease. This, with the two arrivals from Australia, and the reported improved condition of the Bank of France, will account for the easier tone which has prevailed in our money market during the last two or three days. Iron is without improvement. The orders given out for Staffordshire and Welsh are for immediate requirements in most cases. Those exporters who have received orders for spring shipment hold them back, expecting lower prices by-and-bye. Common bars have been done at 5½. 7s. 6d., f.o.b. in Wales, and at 5½. 17s. 6d. to 6½. f.o.b. here. Common black tin was reduced on the 21st inst. 4½. per ton, making present price 128½.; but this does not appear to have had any marked effect in bringing out orders. The price of this article is still much out of proportion to the price of tin-plates as compared with former periods, and may be further reduced ere long. Tin-plates now move off very slowly, and may be quoted at, for all I.C., 22s. 9d. to 23s. per box. For specifications, with a fair proportion of heavy plates, 3d. less would be taken. Scotch pigs quiet. No. 1, g.m.b., are quoted at 48s. to 48s. 6d., f.o.b. at Glasgow, nett cash.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—From Mr. S. Griffiths' "Iron Trade Circular." Current prices of pig iron (corrected to Thursday evening):—Staffordshire cold blast, 4½. 5s.; Old Windmill End All Mine, Nos. 1 and 2, melters, made with Lord Ward's thick coal warm air, 4½.; Old Windmill End All Mine Forge Mine pig-iron, made with Lord Ward's thick coal, 3½. 12s. 6d.; best native hydrate pigs, 3½. 10s. to 4½.; first-class All Mine grey forge pigs, 3½. 5s. to 3½. 10s.; good mine pigs, with a medium of fine cinder, 2½. 12s. 6d. to 2½. 17s. 6d.; mine pigs, deteriorated by cinder, 2½. 7s. 6d. to 2½. 12s. 6d.; Cleator Moor hematites, 3½. 7s. 6d. to 3½. 10s.; Barrow hematites, 3½. 7s. 6d. to 3½. 10s.; Workington hematites, 3½. 5s. to 3½. 7s. 6d.; Kirkless Hall hematites, 3½. 5s. to 3½. 6s. 3d.; grey forge cinder pig-iron, 2½. 5s. to 2½. 10s.; white forge cinder pigs, 2½. 2s. to 2½. 6s. 3d.; ordinary melters, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, 2½. 12s. 6d. to 2½. 17s. 6d.; superior makes of mine melting iron, 3½. 2s. 6d. to 3½. 15s., according to make and quality. The above prices are all delivered on to the wharves at the South Staffordshire manufactories. Favourite Shropshire and Forest of Dean brands, 4½. 5s. delivered; northern hematites, from 3½. 5s. to 3½. 10s., according to brand or quality.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, 73 arrivals. The open weather having cleared the river of ice, the delivery of collier vessels has resumed a regular course again. The market was perfectly stagnant under the great change, and in house coals scarcely a transaction took place, the top price being quoted 24s. per ton. In Hartley's and manufacturers' a few unimportant sales were effected at a slight reduction on last week's prices.—On Wednesday, the 64 arrivals contained a considerable proportion of house coals; the factors were not disposed to submit to so large a reduction in price as the buyers required, and a very limited extent of business was done, at 21s. to 22s. for first-class house coals. Hartley's and manufacturers' were in moderate request, at Monday's prices.—On Friday, 121 arrivals. The

market was very dull for house coals, and only a trifling amount of business done, the factors declining to submit to any great reduction in prices. Hartley's and manufacturers' wore a dull sale, at rather lower prices. Haswell Wallsend, 21s. 9d.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 21s. 9d.; Eden Main, 20s.; Harton Wallsend, 28s. 9d.; Riddell's Wallsend, 19s. 6d.; Hartley's, 16s. to 17s.; manufacturers', 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. per ton; 17 cargoes unsold—210 ships at sea.

The usual statement has just been prepared of the number of cargoes on coal sold by the various factors of the City of London during the past year. The totals are:—Hill, Wood, and Hughes, 1566; Dixon, Harris, and Angier, 1337; Chaytor, Webster, and Andrews, 1196; Marshall, Page, and Co., 1013; Taylor and Plowman, 654; William Milnes and Co., 650; Stephenson Clarke, 639; F. D. Lambert, 471; Charleton and Watson, 408; Mitcalfe and Cory, 388; and Miller and Potter, 178.

Although there has been more activity in the MINING MARKET since our last, and a better tone altogether pervading it, scarcely an average amount of business has been transacted. Dividend mines have been mostly in demand, but one or two speculative mines which had been flat and depressed have rallied, and leave off better. The dividend stocks dealt in mostly have been Botallack, South Frances, South Caradon, West Caradon, Wendron Consols, East Caradon, Wheel Seton, West Seton, Wheel Margaret, Ludcott, Providence Mines, Marke Valley, &c. Other shares mostly in favour—Pendean, Cargoll, Merilyn, North Minera, Great Wheel Vor, Great Retallack, Bottle Hill, East Carn Brea, Great Alfred, East Rosewarne, East Budnick, Wheel Crebor, East Russell, East Grenville, Grenville, Cook's Kitchen, &c. Botallack shares have been done at 200 to 210. West Seton, 350 to 360; a good improvement, we understand, has taken place here in the 100 fm. level east. South Frances shares have been in good demand, and leave off 170 to 175, buyers; the ends in the mine are valued in the aggregate at about 30 tons of ore per fathom. Tolcarne, 3½ to 3½; we hear there is a course of copper ore coming into the sump-shaft, producing from 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fathom, and the new tin lode is worth fully 50½. per fathom. Alfred Consols, 2½ to 3; Bryn Gwiog, 34 to 36; Cargoll, 17 to 18; Charlotte United, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; Condurrow, 90 to 95; Copper Hill, 97½ to 102½; Caradon Consols, 11 to 12. Merilyn shares at our last had declined in price to 17s. 6d., 20s., owing to a cross-course interfering with the lode, but which, however, was considered only temporary; the shares quickly rallied to 25s., 26s., and leave off 27s. to 29s. The last report states the end is through the cross-course, and although at present the lode is only 1 ft. wide, it produces fine stones of ore up and down the end, of precisely the same nature as before, and from appearances the agent thinks as it gets away from the cross-course that it will become wider and turn out well. Scorrier Consols, 1 to 1½; a quantity of tinstuff has been sampled, and at the meeting to be held on Tuesday the accounts, we understand, will show a good balance in hand. Bottle Hill, 1½ to 1½; East Basset, 110 to 115; East Caradon, 11½ to 11½; East Carn Brea, 7½ to 7½; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 22 to 24; Great Retallack, 35s. to 37s. 6d.; Great South Tolgus, 8 to 8½. Great Wheel Vor, 35s. to 37s. 6d., and have been in request. Hingston Down, 2½ to 2½. Great Alfred, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; at the meeting, the accounts showed liabilities over assets of 3532½. 4s. 9d., and a call of 6s. per share was made. The committee who have been investigating the accounts, and have brought forward every liability to the present time, have had the reserves of ore specially valued by independent agents, and they estimate them at 14,500½. For the machinery it is said 10,000½. have been offered. The report stated that the costs for this month would be met by the returns, and there were two good points to come off at the 160 and 220 levels. West Basset, 17½ to 18; at the meeting, held yesterday, the accounts showed a balance of 4677½. 14s. 1d. in favour of the adventurers, and a dividend of 10s. per share (3000½.) was declared. The ore sold for the next account is 7027½.; the mine is looking well. Holmbush, 2½ to 2½; Lady Bertha, 28s. to 30s.; Marke Valley, 4½ to 4½; New Seton, 45 to 47½. North Basset, 4½ to 4½; buyers; the mine is looking better, and the ground becoming easier. North Downs, 3½ to 3½. East Grenville, 15s. to 17s.; at the meeting, on the 23d, the accounts showed a balance of 153½. against the company, and a call of 2s. per share was made. The report was favourable in regard to the shallow level; but it was stated that the present engine could not keep the water, and a committee was appointed with authority to purchase a second-hand engine of greater power, and which it is hoped may be procured and erected for about 1000½. North Robert, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; North Roskeer, 25 to 27. Stray Park have been fluctuating, and declined to 37, upon the various and conflicting rumours circulated respecting the state of the mine and the quality of the tinstuff. And in reference to this matter, the agents of the mine, Messrs. Charles Thomas and Son, have issued a circular, dated 22d, replying to one report which had been circulated—"That the tinstuff at surface, which had been valued at 1100½., is nearly all stamped, and does not yield more than an estimated value of 240½." To this the agents reply—"The tinstuff, which was estimated to be worth 1100½., is nearly all stamped, but only a part of it is dressed." The unusual severity of the weather has interfered with the erection of a proper dressing apparatus, &c.; but they add—"We are still erecting new dressing apparatus as fast as possible, and have no reason to believe that the stuff when fully dressed will be found to be of the estimated value." The report of the workings says—"The 192 east is worth 150 per fm., and 5 fms. short of where the lode began to improve in the 180. The 180 east is worth 35½. per fathom. The winze below the 180 is worth 40½. per fm. The 170 east is worth for copper 12½. per fm." The shares leave off 39½ to 40½.

Wheel Unity, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; these shares are flat, but we have upon more than one occasion called attention to one or two points in the mine where an improvement may take place, and cause a rise in shares. Cook's Kitchen, 18 to 20; the bottom levels are looking better. Wheel Crebor, 9s. to 10s.; in the 48 east, on the south lode, the leader of the lode is 2 ft. wide, as kindly a lode, the agent says, "as he has ever seen in this mine." North Treskerby, 30 to 31; Providence Mines, 44 to 46. Great Wheel Martha shares have been in request at 19s. to 21s.; the lode in the 40, east from engine-shaft, is reported as a fine course of ore, better than ever seen before in the mine. The mine has sampled 200 tons, and altogether is looking well. The shaft should be got down with all speed to another level. Rosewall Hill and Ransom have declined to 1½ to 2½, owing to the want of information as to the state of the finances. Rosewarne and Herland, 2½ to 3. East Russell shares on Wednesday rose to 3½, upon a report that the lode had improved in the 100 to 30½. per fm. Next day, however, the shares were again knocked down, first to 8, then to 7, upon assertions from the "bears" that the report from the agent was "untrue." On Friday morning, thanks to the exertions of Mr. Murchison, the secretary, every shareholder received a copy of a report of Capt. J. Richards, the manager of Devon Great Consols, in which he states—"In the 100 east, and east of Oats's winze the lode is materially improved, being at present worth 3 tons, or 30½. per fm." He adds, "the ground is so exceedingly easy for exploration, that 2 fms. per week can be accomplished, and the ore part of the lode is still getting larger." In Oats's winze, No. 2 lode is also worth 30½. per fm. on the south part of the lode; the north part, also, is worth 30½. per fm. He concludes his report by saying—"Looking at the favourable nature of the ground, and the kindly appearance of the lode in the 110, and the course of ore coming in again in the 100, as well as in the winze in bottom of the 88; the prospects altogether are very encouraging." The shares leave off 7½ to 7½. Sortridge Consols, 12s. to 13s.; South Caradon, 30s to 310. South Carn Brea, 3 to 3½, call paid; at the meeting a call of 15s. per share was made. South Condurrow, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; St. Ives Consols, 42½ to 45; Tamar Consols, 2½ to 2½; Tincroft, 5½ to 5½; Tolvadden, 3 to 3½; Trelyon, 14 to 16; Wendron Consols, 23 to 25; West Caradon, 78 to 80, and a good business done. East Budnick and Mount, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; the engine is at work, and the water out rather more than 10 fms. Wheel Basset, 112½ to 115; Wheel Buller, 120 to 125; Wheel Clifford, 200 to 210; Wheel Edward, 1½ to 2. Wheel Grenville, 2½ to 3; a further improvement reported on Friday in the 100 west. North Minera have advanced from 27s., to 32s. 6d., and the new issue to 8s., 10s., upon 5s. paid; at the mine the 35 east has improved from 3½ to 4 tons per fm. Charles's sump, below the 25, is worth 3½ tons per fm.; that above the 25 east is worth 1½ ton; and west, 2 tons. Prosper United, 1½ to 1½; very little has been done in these shares for some time past, though very great expectations are formed of the property, and shares anticipated to reach a high figure when the machinery is complete, and the mines in full work. By a letter from the agent, under date of the 23d, we hear a caunter lode, never before seen in the mine, has been discovered, and which may turn out a great acquisition to the property. West Bryn Gwiog advanced to 25, 26; the mine is cleared to the bottom level, and the lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide, composed of spar, calamine, and lead, embedded in white limestone. Driving will be commenced on the lode,

east and west, on Monday. Wheel Kitty (Lelant), 13 to 14; Wheel Lincott, 3½ to 4½. Wheel Margaret have advanced to 56, 58; Wheel Mary Ann, 19 to 20; Wheel Seton, 145 to 150; Wheel Trelawny, 17½ to 18½; Wheel Wrey, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Wheel Norris, 20s. to 21s.; Pendone, 5½ to 5½. Lewis Mines, 1½ to 1½, with a call of 1½. 6s. 2d. per share paid. It appears at the meeting a call of this amount, equal to 6500l., was made to pay off the debts of the company, which twelve months ago was represented to be in a most flourishing condition, and the shares strongly recommended at 4½ per share. At this time, however, it is well known the Cornish holders were selling, and the whole matter requires thorough investigation. Yarners, 35s. to 40s.; the 30, on the north lode, is worth full 50l. per fm. Prospector, 5 to 5½. Silver Vein, 1½ to 1½; the report states that upwards of 200 tons of ore have been raised from the recent workings; and when the reduction works have been completed, about 60 tons per month may be reduced for silver.

On the Stock Exchange an active demand for Mining Shares has prevailed during the week, and a general advance occurred in prices. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Wheel Russell, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 10½; Alfred Consols, 2½, 3; Providence, 44; Stray Park, 37½, 38, 38½, 40, 40½; West Caradon, 80, 79; Wheel Edward, 1½, 1½; Wheel Trelawny, 18½, 18, 17; Devon Great Consols, 41½; Great South Tolgus, 8; South Devon Iron, 3, 3½; Margaret, 57; Tincroft, 52.

In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Great Northern Copper of South Australia, 1½, 1½; Kapunda, 2½, 2½; Port Phillip, 1½; Worthing, 1½. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—St. John del Rey, 28½, 28½, 28½, 28½, 29, 29½, 29½; Linares, 9½, 9; United Mexican, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½; Cobre, 43, 43, 43; Lusitania, 2½, 2½; Mariquita, 3.

The activity that we had to note in Colonial Mining Shares "outside" in our last has not been maintained during the past week, there having been but few transactions in that class of shares. As we then stated, the receipt of information from the mines was the cause of that activity, and it is, therefore, with pleasure we find that in the few transactions referred to there is no falling off in price of shares. Great Northern are quoted 1½, 1½, business having been done at 1½. Dun Mountain, no alteration in price; the meeting is called for the 31st inst. Worthing, 1½; Kapunda firm, at 2½, 2½; Port Phillip, 1½; the meeting passed off very well, although there was no dividend declared; it, however, appears that they are almost out of debt, but a very small amount being owing, while the agents report that the prospects are good; it may, therefore, be anticipated that at the next meeting there will be sufficient in hand to enable a good dividend being declared, as suggested by the directors in their report. Lusitania, 2½, 2½; Cobre, 42, 44; St. John del Rey rather firmer, and leave off, 20, 30; United Mexican have been freely dealt in, having reached 3½, and leave off, 3½, 3½; Mariquita, 3, 3, shares having changed hands at 3; Linares, 9, 9½; Copiapo nominally quoted at 8, 10; by the report to hand this week it does not appear that the prospects at the mines were very encouraging. English and Australian Copper, 3½, 3½. Clarendon Consolidated have not been quoted on the market for some little time; the directors this week have made a call of 2s. 6d. per share, payable early in April next. During the week the shares of the Labuan Coal Company have been quoted at 2½, 2½ prem.; and those of the Nerubudda Coal and Iron, 1½ to 1½ dis.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2327 tons of ore were sold, realising 13,450l. 8s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 130l. 6s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 5l. 15s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 152 tons 7 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date	Tons	Standard	Produce	Price per ton	Ore copper
Dec. 27	2740	135	9	5	16
Jan. 3	2602	133	15	7½	6
" 10	2685	130	11	6½	2
" 17	5198	132	13	5½	1
" 24	2327	130	6	5½	6

Compared with the last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 1½, 1½, and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 2d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 4l. 8s., and in the price per ton of ore about 5s. 9d.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 7½, being 7½ per share, arising from profits on sales of copper ores sampled in the months of Sept. and Oct. last. After payment of the same there remains in hand a balance of 19,818l. 19s. 7d. in cash, or bills not at maturity, and reserved fund applicable to the general purposes of the company.

At Wheal Buller meeting, on Jan. 15, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 726l. 4s.; tin and copper ore sold (deducting 191l. 9s. 4d. due at 1-16th), 2572l. 6s. 3d.; tin, on account, 400l.; 3998l. 4s. 3d.; labour cost, Nov., 985l. 8s. 2d.; Dec., 967l. 19s. 3d.; income tax on account, 53l.; merchants' bills, including costs (20 per share) was declared, and 732l. 1s. 7d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. Davey, Davey, John, Brown, and Johns reported upon the various points of operation.

At South Tolgus meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 516l. 17s. 8d.; ore sold, 3146l. 9s. 10d.; 3663l. 7s. 6d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, 2233l. 5s. 5d.; leaving credit balance, 1380l. 2s. 1d. The profit on the two months' working was 863l. 4s. 6d. A dividend of 768l. (11. 10s. per share) was declared, and 612l. 2s. 1d. carried to credit of next account. The 120 west, on Uren's lode, produces 4 tons per fathom, worth 7l. per ton. The 100 and 110 east, on south lode, 1 ton per fathom each.

At West Wheal Basset meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. T. Bushell in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 966l. 1s. 10d.; copper and tin sold, 8679l. 0s. 9d.; 9675l. 2s. 7d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 4997l. 8s. 6d.; leaving credit balance, 4677l. 14s. 1d. A dividend of 3000l. (10s. per share) was declared, and 1677l. 14s. 1d. carried to credit of next account. Captain W. Roberts reported that the engine-house was up to the first floor, and if the weather should now prove favourable, they may expect to have it covered in by the end of February.

At Alfred Consols meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Mine cost, Sept. and Oct., 1530l. 17s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 640l. 4s. 4d.—2171l. 1s. 5d.—Balance last audit, 123l. 18s. 10d.; ore sold (deducting 83l. 7s. 7d. dues at 1-16th), 1410l. 14s. 9d.; sundries, 96l. 8s. 9d.; leaving debit balance, 535l. 19s. 1d. It was resolved to memorialise the lords to give up the mine during pleasure. Captains Uren and Hosking reported that in taking a general survey of the different points of operation throughout the mine for the past two months, they may congratulate the adventurers on the improved appearance of the mine, and hope the time is not far distant when they will be able to meet their own requirements, and amply repay them for their patience and perseverance.

At Devon and Courtenay Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. T. Nicholls in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance, when all calls are paid, of 239l. 16s. 9d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. Thomas Bawden reported upon the various points of operation. Their last parcel of ore, sold on the 17th, was worth about 100l.

At Tees Side Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. F. S. Hemming in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 11s. 10d., and a balance of liabilities over assets of 138l. 19s. 3d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Messrs. Hemming, Bird, Procter, Crick, Provia, and Batters were appointed committee of management. Captain W. Jeffrey, having specially inspected the mine, reported favourably upon its prospects, but declares that unless the mine be managed better than it has been it will do no good.

At Great Wheal Alfred Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. F. R. Wilson in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 3532l. 4s. 9d. A call of 6s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At Tolcarn mine meeting, on Jan. 18, the accounts for the six months ending October showed a loss of 536l. 19s. 11d., and those for Nov. and Dec. a further loss of about 428l.; together, 1265l. A call of 5s. per share was made. The agents estimate that their cost for Jan. and Feb. will be about 330l. per month.

At Wheal Lewis meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a loss on the seven months' working of 6537l. 8s. 8d. A call of 1l. 6s. 2d. (the division of loss) was made. It appears that some of the committeemen have availed themselves of their official knowledge, and sold out to save calls. Details will be found in another column.

At Copper Hill Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for four months ending December showed—Mine cost and merchants' bills, 1791l. 13s. 5d.—Balance last audit, 92l. 2s. 6d.; copper ore sold (deducting 71l. 19s. 8d. dues at 1-16th), 1079l. 14s. 11d.; sundries, 481l. 7s. 3d.; leaving debit balance, 1394l. 8s. 10d. Captains Davey and Son, Johns, and Inch reported that the very severe weather had much retarded their progress in putting the engine to work; in consequence, the water was nearly up to the 60 fm. level, so that they could not work below that level, but calculate, should the weather prove fine, to be ready to work the engine the latter part of next week.

At Catherine and Jane Consolidated Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Dunsford in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 719l. 13s. 5d. A call of 3s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At Tretoil meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Ommaney in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 1139l. 4s. 4d. The statement of liabilities and assets (not valuing the plant and machinery on the mine) showed a balance in favour of the adventurers; but, as one large item in the assets consisted of arrears of call, which was considered doubtful, a call of 8s. per share was made. The committee were empowered to accept transfers of the shares whereon calls were unpaid, and to dispose of them as they might deem best.

At the North Crofty Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1319l. 8s. 7d., and a loss on the four months' working of 1313l. 0s. 3d. The loss was divided pro rata, being equal to a call of 1l. 3s. 6d. per share. Messrs. Lanyon and Percival were appointed the surgeons of the mine. Mr. Basset having acceded to the request for an extension of ground in the north part of the sett, and with a view of giving a more speedy and vigorous development to the fine lode which has been recently opened into at the deep adit in that part of the mine, it was resolved that the north ground be divided from the old mine, and worked as a separate mine, the line of division between the two mines to be made by the agents of North Crofty, so as to secure the whole of the lode now known as the north lode, to new mine, and not to interfere with any lode which has been worked under the old by the present company; and that the new mine be called East Wheal Seton. The purser, manager, and other agents of North Crofty are to be the agents of East Wheal Seton, and Mr. Thomas Hutchinson the surgeon. In addition to driving the deep adit east on the lode in East Seton,

the agents were instructed to ascertain the facts necessary to enable them to recommend the proper position for the erection of a steam-engine. The report of Captains Vivian, Thomas, Jun., and Bennetts, was favourable to the division of the sett, and the prospects of both parts were considered to be good.

At North Wey Mining Company meeting, on Thursday next, the accounts will show—Shares paid up in full, 1000l.; calls received, 760l.; loan received, 100l.—Purchase of lease, machinery, and materials, 1500l.; mine cost, merchants' bills, registration of company, salaries, and sundries, 3087l. 7s. 4d.; leaving credit balance, 811l. 12s. 8d. This latter amount, together with the nominal capital uncalled, and calls in arrears, make up the credit balance of 6291l. 12s. 8d. shown by the company's balance-sheet to Dec. 31. Capt. Michael Barbary and George Rowe reported favourably upon the prospects of the mine.

At Wheal Henry general meeting (Mr. E. Boyle in the chair), the account showed a debit balance of 363l. 8s. 7d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Messrs. William Williams, Edward Boyle, John Baister, and E. H. Hawke, were appointed the committee. A report was read from the captain, which was considered very satisfactory.

At Penhalls Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Tin sold, 1314l. 12s. 7d.; balance, 8l. 5s. 7d.—1322l. 18s. 2d.—Three months' cost, 1216l. 1s. 4d.; making a profit on the three months' workings of 106l. 16s. 10d.; balance in favour of mine, 262l. 13s. 7d.

At Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) general meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 185l. 5s. 5d.

At South Carn Breia Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 4304l. 16s. 8d. A call of 15s. per share was made. Capt. Thos. Glanville reported that he calculates to return in the next two months about 20 tons of black tin. They will sample on Wednesday next about 25 tons of copper ore.

At the South Devon Iron and General Mining Company, yesterday (Mr. W. Searl in the chair), a favourable statement from Mr. J. H. Hitchins, which appears in another column, showing the nature and extent of the recent discovery upon the company's property, was received and approved.

At Great Wheal Fortune meeting, on Jan. 16, the accounts for July, Aug., and Sept. showed a profit on the workings of 472l. 19s. 7d., which, after payments on relinquished shares, &c., left to credit of mine 119l. 16s. 9d. Capt. John Hosking, of Gwennap, was appointed third underground agent, at 8l. 8s. per month; and a stock account of materials received and delivered was ordered to be kept by the agents. Mr. Fred. Hill, Capt. W. Dais, and Mr. Wm. Crotch, were added to the committee of management. Capt. R. Pryor and J. Daniel reported on the mine, they have employed on tutwork seventy-eight men and seven boys; on tribute, ninety-seven, working forty-three pitches, at tributes varying from 6s. 8d. to 14s. in 1l., at a standard of 60l. per ton for tin; otherwise employed, one pitman, one timberman, six kibble fillers, six landers, eleven enginemen, four smiths, two carpenters, two sawyers, four labourers, six spallers and dividers of tinstuff, one hundred and sixty men, boys, and girls on the dressing department: total, 385. If the lode in the 68, east of Painter's, is found of equal value as seen in the 58 they will support late returns, exclusive of other important points in operation where there are fair chances of discoveries being made.

At Lady Bertha Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Peter Waton in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 299l. 14s. 6d. Details in another column.

At East Wheal Grenville meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Y. Watson in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 206l. 8s. 1d., and a balance of liabilities over assets of 1537l. A call of 2s. per share was made. Capt. Geo. R. Odgers reported upon the various points of operation.

At Wheal Hendra Mine meeting, on Jan. 17, the accounts showed a debit balance of 29l. 8s. 8d. A call of 10s. per share was made. It was resolved that the secretary and purser be paid 2s. 2s. per month; the agent be paid 4l. 4s. per month; and Mr. Joseph Williams be appointed surgeon of the mine. Capt. R. King reported on the mine:—"Since our last meeting, in October, we have purchased an engine of 12-hp. cylinder, with a 6-ton boiler, very cheap; and with some new work we have got in addition, I believe our engine will be full power to put us down at least 30 fms. We shall very soon set several tribute pitches, as there is a good tinny bottom for 30 fms. length, which I can vouch for. We have an adit on an adit brought up to within about 100 fms. of our work about 120 years since, and from a shaft which we have cleared up I think it most probably true. This adit is on the course of the lode, and where we have opened on the backs are all taken away, thus showing it is in mineral ground."

At the St. John's United Lead and Copper Mining Company, New-foundland, meeting, on Monday (Mr. C. P. Berkeley in the chair), it was agreed that the report of the sale of the English Ridge and Turk's Head should be accepted. Details in another column.

At the Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Macdonnell in the chair), it was agreed that the meeting should be adjourned, but that the report on accounts (an abstract of which appeared in last week's Journal) should be adopted, thus negating the proposal from the chair that the meeting be adjourned till July, to allow time to receive the remittances necessary for the declaration of a dividend. Details in another column.

The Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica made a call of 2s. 6d. per share on Tuesday.

At the Scottish Australian Investment Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. W. H. Dickson in the chair), the report and accounts, an abstract of which appeared in last week's Mining Journal, were adopted.

An extraordinary meeting of the Acadian Charcoal Iron Company (Limited) is called for Tuesday, to take into consideration the pending litigation between the company and Messrs. Hunter and Chowne, trustees of the Commercial Bank of London, and other parties, and to pass special resolutions thereon.

The continually increasing number of out-adventurers in Cornish mines coupled with the circumstances that a large proportion of those adventurers are located far from Cornwall, and that the metropolis is the only place within the easy reach of all, has rendered the establishment, to mines whose management is carried on in the county, of Offices of References in London almost absolute necessity, and even those mines in which the regard for ancient customs has been most rigid are gradually adopting the new system. Par Consols, West Fowey, East Crinnis and South Par, and Pridewall Wood are amongst the most recent mines for which London agencies have been appointed—Mr. William Charles, of Austinfrans, having the honour of receiving the appointment in each instance.

LEEDS, JAN. 24.—No decided improvement has taken place in mining share transactions; there has been little variation in quotations. We hear favourable accounts from some of the progressive mines, and hope soon to have to report of their having paid dividends to the enterprise shareholders; nothing less will do. Craven Moor, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Hebbel Moor, 1 to 1½; Merryfield, 3s. to 4s.; Niddersdale, par; Wensleydale, 7s. to 8s.; Yorkshire, 15s. to 18s.—JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO.

PROFITS ON RAILWAY CAPITAL.—It appears that of a total of 334,000,000l. paid up as railway capital in various forms, 23,000,000l. (of which about 6,000,000l. was in course of expenditure on extensions and new lines) remained unproductive; nearly 5,000,000l. realised less than 1 per cent.; between 4,000,000l. and 5,000,000l. realised from 1 to 2 per cent.; 25,000,000l. from 2 to 3 per cent.; 25,000,000l. from 3 to 4 per cent.; 153,000,000l. from 4 to 5 per cent.; 74,000,000l. from 5 to 6 per cent.; 20,000,000l. from 6 to 7; and about 9,000,000l. from 7 to 10 per cent. The past year will, no doubt, exhibit a fair improvement on these results.

STRAY PARK.—We have been favoured with a copy of a report issued by the agents of this mine, dated Jan. 22, in which occurs the following paragraph:—"We would here express our surprise and regret at a report which was last week circulated by Messrs. Webb and Geach, that the tinstuff at surface, which was valued at 11000l., is nearly all stamped, and does not yield more than an estimated value of 2400l. In writing our remarks on the 16th inst., we said—"The most important fall has been in Stray Park, which has fallen to 40, 41, and are now tolerably steady at that price. One cause assigned for this is, that the stuff at surface, which was valued at 11000l., is nearly all stamped, and does not yield more than an estimated value of 2400l." We simply gave the above as one of the causes assigned for the fall in the price of shares from 49l. to 41l., and which we have no doubt was the principal cause of the fall, just in the same manner as the late rise has been occasioned by another report on the market, that the mine has improved, and this report of improvement in the mine was also noticed by us. And we say, further, that one of our inspecting agents, in whose reports we have every reason to place confidence, wrote us giving the same report of the Stray Park tinstuff as that already current on our market. We have no interest personally in Stray Park Mine, and, therefore, we can have no object to gain, either in attempting to depreciate or to enhance the market value of the property, and would as readily give a good report as an adverse one. Our aim is to give as near as we can the assigned cause of a fall or rise in the price of any mine in which there may have been any violent fluctuation during the week.—WEBB AND GEACH.

LECTURES TO WORKING MEN.—APPLIED MECHANICS.—The lecture on Monday evening, by Mr. R. Willis, M.A., was in continuation of the above subject. After treating briefly on machinery as a modifier of motion, the lecturer went on to consider that branch of mechanics—the mechanical powers. Reference was made to the lever; this he illustrated in its three forms—1, when the fulcrum is situated between the weight to be raised and the power to overcome it; 2, when the weight is seated between the power and fulcrum; 3, when the power is placed between the weight and fulcrum. On the application of lever-power in everyday use, allusion was made to pinchers, sheepshears, &c. The common balance and steelyard were shown to be modifications of levers, and the lecturer stated that the steelyard had been in use in China for several centuries. Several varieties of the balance were now shown, and attention was drawn to the use of knife-edges in those of modern manufacture.

INDIAN GROWN COTTON.—The unsatisfactory position of affairs in the United States has awakened the people of this country to the necessity for securing to our cotton consumers an ample supply of the article from territory under our own control, and it is universally admitted that nothing will tend more completely to promote good feeling between us and our Asiatic fellow-subjects than the exhibition of the proof that, under British rule the facilities for obtaining property are greater than they have been, either under Mahomedans or Hindoos. Owing to the immense quantity of raw material produced in India for which we could find a market, the difficulty of affording this proof would be extremely small, and it is probable that in cotton alone the commercial transactions which might be carried on would be enormous. With such considerations before us, we can only regret the prospects of the India Cotton Company as particularly encouraging. The capital has been fixed at 250,000l., in 10l. shares, and the names on the direction are those of most substantial men. It is intended to commence operations in Guzerat, and thence extend them as opportunity offers.

Mr. Booth, Mr. Lancaster, and Mr. Knowles, a deputation from the Lancashire and Cheshire Coal Association, with Mr. Hall, parliamentary agent, had an interview with the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, at the office of the Board of Trade.

CARDIFF AND CAERPHILLY IRON COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting will be held, before Mr. Commissioner Fombianque, at the Court of Bankruptcy, on Feb. 5, when all parties interested should attend.

In the Wheal Crofty part of North Roskar two boys descended a shaft for amusement, when, on ascending, one of them fell out of the ladder, 30 or 40 ft. He is in a dangerous condition.

THE HISTORY OF TELEGRAPHY.

Telegraphy has now become so completely a necessary of life, that some account of its history will be generally interesting; we purpose, therefore, to give some further details concerning the information procurable from Mr. Shaffner's very valuable volume,* to which we briefly alluded in last week's Journal. Passing over the periods when beacon fires and semaphores were the order of the day, we shall at once proceed with the account of the progress which has been made in the means of speedy communication since the electric fluid has been brought under the control of man; in doing so we have simply to follow the steps of Mr. Shaffner, who appears to have carried his researches so far that few would care for more minute information upon any point connected with the subject. Since the discovery of this mysterious phenomenon in nature the whole world has been startled from time to time by its extraordinary development. As a science it dates with the eighteenth century. Dufay discovered that there were two distinct kinds of electricity; one of which he called "vitreous," or that of glass, rock crystal, hair of animals, &c.; and the other "resinous," or that of amber, copal, gum lac, &c. He showed that bodies having the same kind of electricity repel each other, and attract bodies charged with electricity of the other kind. It was in 1746 that the experiments of Muschenbroek, Cuneus, and Kleist were made, which led to the introduction of the Leyden jar, concerning the earlier shocks from which some very amusing anecdotes are recorded. In 1747, in consequence of a communication from Mr. Peter Collinson, F.R.S.L., to the Literary Society of Philadelphia, Franklin first directed his attention to electricity; and from that period till 1754 his experiments and observations were embodied in a series of interesting letters, which were afterwards collected and published. Franklin's hypothesis was that all bodies in their natural state are charged with a certain quantity of electricity in each body, this quantity being of definite amount. This quantity of electricity is maintained in equilibrium upon the body by an attraction which the particles of the body have for it, and does not, therefore, exert any attraction for other bodies. But a body may be invested with more or less electricity than satisfies its attraction. If it possesses more, it is ready to give up the surplus to any body which has less, or to share it with any body in its natural state; if it has less, it is ready to take from any body in its natural state a part of its electricity, so that each will have less than its natural amount. A body having more than its natural quantity is electrified "positively," or "plus"; and one which has less is electrified "negatively," or "minus." One electrical fluid is thus supposed to exist; and all electrical phenomena are referable either to its accumulation in bodies in quantities more than their natural share, or to its being withdrawn from them, so as to leave them minus their proper portion. Electrical excess, then, represents the vitreous, and electrical deficiency the resinous, electricities of Dufay; and hence the terms positive and negative for vitreous and resinous.

To this statement may be attributed all the successes which have been met with in the development of telegraphy, since it was the first time that the nature of electricity, or rather that the cause of electrical phenomena, had been explained. Besides this theory, we are indebted to Franklin for the discovery of the identity of lightning and electricity, for the invention of paratonnerres, and for the discovery of induction, which latter principle was immediately taken up and pursued through its consequences by Wilke and Eppinus, and soon led to the invention of an instrument, which in the hands of Volta became the condenser, now so useful in electroscopical investigation. For the voltaic pile, which, next to Franklin's discovery of the cause of electrical phenomena, has tended the most to enable the advantages of telegraphic communication to be placed within the reach of all, we are indebted to Prof. Volta, of Pavia. The main difference between common and voltaic electricity (which are modifications of the same force) will be found to be that the first produces its effects by a comparatively small quantity of electricity, insulated, in a high state of tension, having remarkably attractive and repulsive energies and power to force its way through obstructing media; the latter is more intimately associated with other bodies, is in enormous quantities, but rarely attains a high state of tension, and exhibits its effects while flowing in a continuous stream along conducting bodies. From the original pile of Volta, and his more matured arrangement, the battery à couronne de tasses, Mr. Shaffner goes on to explain the various modifications and improvements which have been introduced by the various electricians who have since directed their attention to this portion of the apparatus.

The mode of obtaining a sufficient and constant supply of the fluid being made known, the transmitting and receiving apparatus are described. Sömmering's, Ronald's, Steinheil's, and other arrangements are carefully explained, especial attention being given to the discoveries and inventions of Cooke and Wheatstone, which are peculiarly interesting to Englishmen, as forming the basis of our English telegraphic system. Mr. Shaffner has been so minute in his details that, but for the difficulty which is well known to be too often encountered in the attempt to carry out in practice that which has been acquired by theory, the reader would be tempted to conclude, after reading his volume, that his knowledge of electricity and electric telegraphs is so precise that he would be competent to undertake the duties of Mr. H. V. Walker. Although of course, we should be unwilling to flatter him to this extent, we have no hesitation in stating that in the "Telegraph Manual" more really useful information has been brought together than in any similar work which we have seen.

* "The Telegraphic Manual," &c. By TAL. P. SHAFFNER, of Kentucky. London: Edward Stanford, Charing-cross.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 24th January.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Westminster	100	£13 16 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Roman Gravel	13	8	do
Crailton	7	12 3 6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 19th January.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Rosewarne Cons.	1 11 0	£76 15 0	£119 4 0—Anagnark House.
Sold on the 24th January.			
Old Tolgus Ltd.	0 17 0	70 0 0	59 14 4—Danubus & Co.
ditto	0 2 0 20	40 0 0	4 7 1—ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Jan. 9, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Jan. 24.					
Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
South Caradon	94	£6 7 0	North Downs	58	£7 15 0
ditto	83	9 11 0	ditto	57	7 15 0
ditto	76	6 9 6	Tywarthall	62	3 12
ditto	70	19 3 0	ditto	49	3 13 0
ditto	67	8 12 6	ditto	41	4 12 0
ditto	25	6 10 6	ditto	20	4 10 6
Great Wheal Busy	80	2 9 6	Craddock Moor	75	7 18 6
ditto	74	1 19 0	ditto	70	6 14 6
ditto	56	2 4 0	North Treskerby	75	7 0 6
ditto	51	2 16 6	ditto	65	5 12 6
ditto	35	5 12 6	Wheal Polmar	52	6 2 6
ditto	30	4 3 0	ditto	51	5 9 0
United Mines	90	1 14 0	ditto	27	12 1 6
ditto	65	2 12 6	South Crinnis	50	5 8 6
ditto	39	5 3 0	ditto	41	6 3 6
ditto	36	4 15 6	ditto	29	16 14 0
ditto	30	0 8 0	Wheal Ellen	31	5 10 6
ditto	29	4 5 0	ditto	29	2 6 0
St. Day United	76	5 10 6	ditto	10	1 14 0
ditto	50	4 7 6	ditto	7	1 18 0
ditto	49	3 0 0	Gommerna	38	4 11 6
ditto	33	1 14 0	ditto	13	5 13 0
ditto	25	9 14 0	Perran Mines	28	4 1 6
ditto	20	1 4 0	ditto	13	6 14 6
North Downs	60	7 14 6			

TOTAL PRODUCE.			
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Now ready, price 6d.,
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 BEING THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.
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The SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in the MINING JOURNAL of December 31, 1859, and January 7, 1860.

A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1856, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 300 Mines. Also a FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1857, 1858, and 1859, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL'S Mining Offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR,
 published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to investors and speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, N.B. Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

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 By DAVID PAGE, F.G.S., Author of "Text-Books of Geology." William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

NEW PATENT ACT.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., now ADVISES and ASSISTS INVENTORS.
 The CIRCULAR of INFORMATION gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs Registry, 156, Strand.

Notices to Correspondents.

Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

DECOMPOSITION OF FIRE-DAMP.—Although Mr. Wall's discovery for decomposing fire-damp remains at present in abeyance, he has by no means abandoned the idea of developing it. He trusts are long to be in a position to show the full efficacy of the remedy against the frequently recurring colliery explosions in an unmistakable manner, and, what is more, in a mine.

MERRYFIELD MINING COMPANY.—Our copy of your readers inform me what progress is being made at this mine? If the prospects last July continue to be as good, and the results then anticipated realised? If the prospects are unfavourable, I think the shareholders ought to know, therefore would suggest the desirability of publishing monthly reports. —A SHAREHOLDER.

THE ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COFFEE COMPANY.—The shares in this company are, it seems to me, at an accountably low figure, considering it is paying a dividend of at least 5 per cent. In August last 10 per cent. was added to the reserve fund, and there was a cash balance of nearly 26,000*l.* On April 25 there were seven furnaces at work, and the coal and wood at the works 1600 tons; but on Nov. 24, only two months since, there were eight furnaces and two refineries at work, and 2740 tons of coal and 2006 tons of wood, and the ore shipments and make of copper proceeding satisfactorily. Under these circumstances, I have ventured to ask, through your valuable Journal, for some reason why our property is at so great a discount? —A SHAREHOLDER.

WHEAL NELSON.—Allow me to call attention to an error in the quoted prices with regard to Wheal Nelson. Up to July last year 1*l.* per share had been paid; in that month, after a meeting held on the 17th, a call of 10*s.* per share was made; and subsequently, on Nov. 30, another of 3*s.* 6*d.*, making 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* in all. You never noticed the 10*s.* call; and since the last one you have continued to quote 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; and I see in the Journal of last week Mr. James Crofts has fallen into the same error. The above call of 10*s.* was made "to pay the small balance then due, to provide for the next three months' cost, and to pay for the water-wheel, stamps, and every other liability, and leave a good balance in hand for the future working." The wheel and stamps being recommended to be immediately put up by Capt. Angove, he stating that he could return from the ground already laid open to the amount of 250*l.* per month. Notwithstanding the call having been made, and I presume paid, on Dec. 24 I find Capt. Angove in his report says, "We are raising good work for tin, but the tin buyers cannot give the value for the coarse work in the stone ore." And he goes on to recommend the immediate erection of eight heads of stamps. May I ask him, or the committee of management, what has become of the 10*s.* call of July; and, if expended as proposed, where are the 250*l.* per month that were to accrue from that outlay? In a report of the November meeting I see a statement made of credit being given for 58*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, and no more. —A SHAREHOLDER.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSON UNITED.—The communication of "S. W." in last week's Journal, would have carried more weight if he, being a shareholder, had signed his name. The mine, judging from the reports, is looking well; and the shareholders are to blame for allowing so long a period to elapse without any meeting being held. If after these hints no notice is taken by the management, it is to be hoped that some shareholder will take the responsibility on himself, and call a meeting. There is an office of reference here, and such particulars can be obtained as are forwarded; but as these are never of a financial character, the shareholders are necessarily in the dark as to their real position. —N.

WHEAL ELIMA.—Noticing your remarks in last week's Journal on a communication from Capt. Moyle—an agent of whom I know nothing,—but recollecting that he was selected from a large number of respectable applicants, and that the committee by whom he was appointed expressed themselves highly pleased with the character he received for honesty and truthfulness, as well as for good mining ability, from some of the highest mining authorities in Cornwall, it does appear most important, after all that has transpired in connection with this mine, that any statement made by Capt. Moyle should have been given with the committee, and shareholders in general. It was noticed to me under Capt. Moyle's management—that the ore fetched an improved price, which fact is worth much promise; for we have had too much of the latter commodity in connection with our mines elsewhere, as well as at Emma, which I, for one, cannot altogether lose sight of. The report from Capt. Dunstan and Williams, that caused the displacing of Capt. Moyle, has not been circulated amongst the shareholders. But why not? Capt. Dunstan is reported to have promised a profit of 300*l.* a month. Did this simply apply to working out the reserves of ore opened up by Capt. Moyle, or fair working? And when, in either case, are the patient shareholders to be asked to wait? Every one who has been duped by mining men does not wish to acknowledge it to the world; and if they cannot call those parties to the bar of public opinion, who take the management of their affairs and their money too, without publishing their names, there are large numbers of the mining public who will make up their minds to sever themselves from mining altogether. I am led to these remarks by seeing that answers have been refused to others who have asked questions, through your Journal, which did not appear to me as improper ones. And in referring to your remarks about a mining agent, whom I have never seen, I have no sinister motive to serve; but I may remark that while I hold a high opinion of some members of the committee, I confess that they surprised me when I was informed of Capt. Dunstan's re-appointment. I hope, therefore, that while due regard is paid to Capt. Moyle's statements, Capt. Dunstan's promises, which I understand, caused his re-appointment, will be performed. —A SHAREHOLDER.

WHEAL TRYVAN.—I notice in the Journal of last week a report from Capt. J. Hampton, the inspecting agent at this mine, that operations had been commenced on the 16th. It was a source of much gratification to all the inhabitants to find a resumption of the workings, and the apparent prospect that ere long most of our mining population would obtain work nearer home than in the Wendron Mines. But as I hear that neither Capt. Hampton nor the intended resident agent have been accustomed to mining pursuits, the mine since the eight miners began, and as any one accustomed to miners' accounts must be well aware of the necessity of a vigilant watch over "owners' accounts," this non-attendance of the agents at the commencement seems, in any case, very peculiar. There is a rumour that Capt. Hancock cannot leave his present situation for a short time. What has kept aloof the attention of Capt. Hampton also the public here seem unable to determine. I would suggest that it would have been more desirable and, doubtless, beneficial to the adventurers to have delayed taking on the men until at least one of the agents could have given his attendance. One word as to the riches shadowed forth for the 30 *fm.* level. Knowing the workings throughout intimately, I unhesitatingly inform Capt. Hampton that the proceeds of the labour from the pars at this level, as predicted in the report, will, without some fresh discovery, prove a complete delusion. It is general that "old men's" reports of long-abandoned mines are very flattering. Too few years have passed since Wheal Tryvan ceased working for many Constantine men not to know its real condition. Console yourselves, fellow-shareholders, we shall not find in sight such advantageous ground unworked after the supervision of the late managing agent, Capt. R. S. Bryant. Having yielded such large returns of tin and copper, and with a limited trial, the mine assuredly deserves further prosecution. And though the desired riches are not to be seen as yet, it is undeniable that the adventurers may look for them by a further development. —A SHAREHOLDER: Constantine.

THE IRON TRADE—BLAST FURNACES.—I, too, like "A Subscriber," consider Mr. Griffiths' List of Blast Furnaces not to be relied upon. I noticed that Parkgate was omitted; and I know of two furnaces at Beck Hole, near Gnosmont, that are, or have been, in blast, also omitted. —ANOTHER SUBSCRIBER: York, Jan. 21.

ADVANCE OF MONEY ON MINING SHARES.—It would be a great convenience to many bona fide holders of shares in approved mines if there were facilities afforded to them for raising advances of money upon them during seasons of temporary depression. A man who has paid the price for some of these shares that ruled last spring, in the expectation that he would be able to dispose of them again without serious loss, if he had occasion to use his money in some other way, may easily be, and I know cases where he is, put to serious inconvenience by the heavy falls that have taken place, which renders him naturally very unwilling to sacrifice his property, which is paying him even now excellent interest, but which he would be glad to sell if he could on moderately favourable terms. Now, if any bank in London, or, perhaps better still, in Cornwall, would do business with holders of good property in mines, which they are anxious to retain as investments, and only require temporary advances, the result would be that the class of bona fide holders would increase, having this aid to look to, if needed, and the cause of legitimate mining would gain supporters. —SHAREHOLDER.

ROSEWALL AND HERLAND.—The management being unsatisfactory to the adventurers, many are desirous of making a change at the coming meeting. Attention is hereby called to the case, that more suitable arrangements might be brought forward, and that all adventurers may be prepared in time. Doubtless the mine would be a good one if in proper hands. —W.: Bristol, Jan. 23.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSON UNITED MINES.—I quite agree with "S. W." that it is high time the shareholders looked after matters in this mine. The manager, Captain Treweeke (also of Wheal Margaret and St. Ives Consols) and his son, Mr. Thos. Treweeke, jun., being the purser, surely it is not too much to expect that quarterly meetings should be held in this as well as all other well-regulated tin mines. I am given to understand that at the last general meeting of shareholders, held on July 9, the manager stated that no meeting would be called until he was in a position to give to the shareholders a dividend. Rumours are afloat, however, that a call of 1*l.* per share (6000*l.*) is likely to be made on the shareholders at the next general meeting. Surely this cannot be. I gave 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for my shares, now I see they are at 2*l.* 5*s.* Question—Are all merchants' bills regularly charged up and paid for? Let the manager and purser answer. We have no doubt it is a good property, but we out-adventurers want confidence, and when agents state they will be able to give a dividend at the next meeting, or, on the other hand, a question is asked if any call will be required at the next meeting, and the agents answer "yes" or "may," we are bound, I say, as shareholders, to believe them. —A SHAREHOLDER.

SUBSCRIBERS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the *Mining Journal* by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns of the United States. Mr. Trübner, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents there.

With the Journal of last week was published the **TITLE-PAGE AND INDEX** to our **THIRTIETH VOLUME**. Subscribers requiring missing numbers, to make their sets perfect, should apply for them early.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JANUARY 26, 1861.

The reading, before a provincial scientific society, of a paper which contained the rather curious argument that, inasmuch as theory showed that a given quantity of power should be obtained from each pound of coal consumed in the generation of steam, whilst in practice only one-eighth of that quantity was realised, our practical arrangements must, consequently, be extremely defective, led us to remark that, although we could not deny that there is much room for improvement in all mechanical contrivances, it would be more philosophic to endeavour to discover in what particulars the theoretical conclusions were incorrect, than to attempt to prove that seven-eighths of the coal annually consumed in this country are wasted; and in support of our position we referred to the fact that, owing to erroneous data concerning the heat-conducting powers of a certain metal being regarded as correct, the theoretical deductions relating to all alloys and amalgams into the composition of which that metal entered could not be reconciled with practice. Several communications have since reached us, requesting more definite information as to the precise experiments alluded to.

In the MINING JOURNAL of Oct. 13 we published an abstract of a highly interesting paper presented to the Royal Society by Prof. CRACE-CALVERT, Ph.D., F.R.S., &c., and Mr. RICHARD JOHNSON, F.C.S., in which was embodied the results of their researches regarding the conductivity of mercury, proving that whilst the previously-adopted data caused conclusions to be arrived at which practice showed to be utterly at variance with truth, upon the data obtained from more carefully-conducted experiments being employed, theory and practice very nearly coincided. To explain ourselves more minutely, we may state that the fallacious data declared the heat-conducting power of mercury, as compared with that of silver, to be as 677 is to 1000, whilst the later experiments proved it to be only as 54 is to 1000. Messrs. CALVERT and JOHNSON were recommended by Prof. STOKES, Sec. R.S., to ascertain that the notion of the high conducting power of mercury had not arisen from the mass having been permitted to become heated through currents; he suggested that they should tilt the apparatus, and ascertain what would be the influence of various angles on the conductivity of mercury as determined by their method. Acting upon this suggestion, they obtained what may be regarded as the nearest approximation to truth yet discovered. It was ascertained that the high-heat conducting power was due entirely to the currents, since the less favourable the conditions for heating by this means, the lower was the result obtained; thus the experiments showed:—

	Mean obtained.	Silver 1000.
With the mercury horizontal	21.63	679
At a slight angle	18.5	423
Angle slightly increased	7.3	229
Angle still more increased	6.9	216
Considerable angle	5.1	160
Mercury vertical	1.7	54

With the mercury vertical the mass is practically free from the currents which, in other cases, cause the very different results to be obtained, and, consequently, any heat conducted must be due to the actual heat-conducting power of the mercury as a metal, and not as a fluid. In publishing this discovery Messrs. CALVERT and JOHNSON have conferred a benefit upon science, and not more so in enabling the conductivity of heat in amalgams and alloys to be calculated, than in proving that theories may be laid down which accord so nearly with practice as to be of the utmost utility.

In last week's Journal attention was drawn to the case of "NEWMAN, appellants, v. THE WITTON HIGHWAYS, respondent," whereby the rating of an untenanted rock-salt mine, laid off work on account of the low price of salt, was held by the Quarter Sessions at Chester to be rateable to the highway rate, for its net annual value of 100*l.* It was a fact in evidence that not a single grain of salt had been raised, or attempted to be raised, since 1857, and that though the pit gear, engine, and buckets were in good working order, yet they were kept so merely in order to pump and examine the mine every month or six weeks, at a yearly expense and loss to the appellants of from 50*l.* to 80*l.* So that, in substance, the decision of the Sessions was this—that an unoccupied and unworked mine is chargeable for the repair of the highways in the same manner exactly as if it were in full work, and producing a net rent of 100*l.* per annum, instead of a loss of from 50*l.* to 80*l.* per annum for pumping, &c. This judgment, if law, will very disastrously affect the mining interest; for it follows that if a mine be once opened it is for ever after liable to highway rates, notwithstanding it may be subsequently unoccupied, unworked, and even abandoned. We cannot think that the decision of the Chester Quarter Sessions correctly expounds the law, and certainly we hope it will be appealed against, and the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench obtained.

As to the rating of coal mines, there is certainly an opinion current among the judges of Westminster Hall, that if no rent can be obtained for a colliery it is not liable to be rated; an opinion which is to some extent supported by the case of *REX v. PARROT*, 5 T. R. 593, which inferentially decides that if the colliery in that case mentioned had not produced a profit sufficient to have induced the payment of rent it would not have been held liable to be rated. The question seems, however, to be substantially decided by the subsequent cases of *REX v. BEDWORTH*, 8 East, 387, and *REX v. ROCHESTER*, 12 East 353, in the former of which it was held that where a coal mine becoming unproductive ceases to be worked the lessee is no longer liable to be rated for it to the relief of the poor, although he is still bound by his covenant to pay the rent reserved to his landlord. Lord ELLENBOROUGH, in giving judgment, stated that the occupier was rateable only for the concurrent annual value during the period for which the rate is made; and when the thing which he occupies no longer affords any such concurrent value, the subject-matter of rating is gone. These last words clearly show, in our opinion, that the judgment of the Chester Quarter Sessions is wrong; and it further appears to us that if they had

been cited by the appellants' counsel the justices would not have decided as they did.

The principle we are contending for also receives some support from the latter case above cited (*REX v. ROCHESTER*), which decided that a landlord not resident within the parish, having leased lead mines and other minerals, with liberty to the tenants to dig, &c., reserving a certain annual rent, and also a certain proportion of the ore which should be raised, is, at any rate, not assessable to the relief of the poor for such rent, no ore having been raised. Lord ELLENBOROUGH, in giving judgment, confirmed the above-mentioned case of *REX v. BEDWORTH*, by observing—"Even if they were the actual occupiers of coal mines they would not be rateable for them before they were worked and were productive."

These cases have been further extended to that of a mine for which a rent is still payable, and which, though it might be made productive, yet has partially or wholly ceased to be worked at the will of the lessees; the Court holding that the owners of a mine are not compellable by law either to work it at a loss, or to make an imprudent or premature use of their property.

Such are a few of the cases which we have brought together in the hope that they may be of service in enabling Mr. NEWMAN to obtain a reversal of the judgment of the Court of Quarter Sessions. For, at present, if the Quarter Sessions be right, poor mines, and mineral property in general, are, in our opinion, heavily and unjustly charged.

THE UNACCOUNTABLE HETTON COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 20, 1860, about 8.30 P.M., the above colliery exploded in the Hutton seam with terrific violence, causing the death of 22 persons. Considering the extent of the colliery and number of workmen employed, had the explosion occurred at 8.30 A.M. the loss of life might as easily have been 220 as 22. The circumstances attending the explosion are so extraordinary, as remarked by one of the viewers who gave evidence, that a few remarks on the subject cannot fail to interest. The concurrent testimony of all the witnesses was in favour of the explosion having originated in the flue of the underground engine-boiler. The witnesses are required in giving evidence to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." So unanimous are their depositions in this case, as reported by the public press, that practically it might as well have been "the flue, the whole flue, and nothing but the flue." Of course, we can but believe that the results of the explosion were such as to lead them to such a conclusion. According to the evidence, the jury very properly returned the following verdict:—"We find that the said John Greaves, and twenty-one other persons, who, on December 20 last past, came by their deaths in the east and west minor pits of the Hetton Colliery, had been killed by an explosion of inflammable gas, which had accumulated in the flue leading from the boiler of Davison's engine to the upcast shaft, which gas was not generated in the workings of the said pit." The part printed in italics is the only part on which there can be any difference of opinion, and that to which our remarks will be directed.

In the absence of published plans, we have only the verbal descriptions given at the inquest on which to depend. From these it would appear to us that the flue may properly be divided into two sections—the one on the east and the other on the west of the point where the flue passes over the main north in-going current of air and main north roadway. These two sections are of very unequal length and sectional area, but of nearly equal contents, the one on the east extending from the damper, close to the boiler, to the air-crossing, having the largest sectional area, and much the shortest length, its contents being 3000 cubic feet; the other on the west extending from the crossing to the west minor pit furnace drifts, being considerably the longest, but of much smaller sectional area, so that its contents are 4000 cubic feet. The east section dips slightly towards the crossing, where it will have to pass over a sort of elevated ridge over the crossing, from which point it rises uniformly to its exit into the furnace drift. From the boiler to the crossing, side-ways or travelling-ways, aired with fresh air, pass along the sides of the flue proper, from the crossing to the furnace drift, the flue linings, or side walls, are built against the solid coal or stone, with the exception of two angles or bends. This flue, it appears, has existed in its present form and arrangement upwards of 34 years, for Thos. Smith, one of the witnesses, says "It is 34 years since I was in the flue before last night;" and Mr. Foster states, "The flues at Hetton Colliery were built under my direction in 1826, when I was viewer of this colliery." The crossing referred to was partly blown out by the force of the explosion, as was also two portions of the flue, one about 30 ft. in length, near the damper, the other at a drift between the damper and the crossing, called the pipe drift. Generally speaking the effects of the explosion were stated to be such as to lead to the opinion that the force had been exerted from within the flue, parts of the masonry at least being thrown outwards. The damper was simply broken across its shortest way—horizontally, the bricks in which it was placed and moved, and the boilers being undisturbed.

Could such a flue, so circumstanced, be charged with explosive gas? It seems preposterous to suppose that it could be so from any other source but the boiler fire. This fire was in full operation during the working of the pit, and up to 5 P.M. on the day of the explosion. At night it was covered up by from 12 to 16 (say 16 cwt.) of coal being thrown on the fire. After being so covered, the damper near the end of the boiler was put down, so as to leave a space of 1½ in. open, and so left for the night. Mr. Wood stated a space of 70 square inches area, through which air, &c., might pass the damper, existed under those circumstances. The boiler-fire was supplied with fresh air direct from the downcast shaft, near which it was situated. The flue on all sides was surrounded by fresh air currents. Mr. Robinson, a writer in the local press, certainly makes the incredible suggestion that the surrounding shale, &c., after having for 34 years been subjected to the action of the heat of the flues, might from such cause have generated a sufficiency of gas to charge the flues. Taking the maximum quantity, as stated by Mr. Bell, which could under the most favourable circumstances be obtained from coal at 10,000 cubic feet per ton, the question naturally suggests itself, could such quantity be generated in proportion to the coal laid on the fire at 5 P.M. on the evening of Dec. 20 up to 8.30 P.M., the time the explosion occurred? The engineman, Davison, certainly states in his evidence that usually only 8 cwt. were laid on the fire, one quarter only of which was burnt the next morning, after the lapse of 11 hours, the time on this occasion being only three hours and a half. Would the whole of the gases evolved in this time be explosive? Supposing they were, then, according to Mr. Bell's datum, the quantity would be 8000 cubic feet during three hours and a half, or about 2285 cubic feet per hour. Having in the damper an aperture of 72 square inches, or half a square foot area, and a velocity of 30 feet per second—the velocity with which the air current descended the downcast pit—900 cubic feet of fresh air would pass the damper into the flue per minute, or 54,000 cubic feet per hour, a quantity sufficient to render explosive the utmost possible quantity of gas that could be generated under the most favourable circumstances, even were it all given off in one hour and a half. Supposing the whole quantity given off to be the maximum of 8000 cubic feet, and supposing it all to be given off and equally divided over three hours and a half, or at the rate of 2285 cubic feet per hour, the quantity of air passing into the flue—54,000 cubic feet per hour—would be in the proportion of 23 to 1. If the area of the space through, beneath, and around the damper, which worked in a groove of fire-brick, and, consequently, could not be anything like close all around its edge, was more than 72 square inches, then the proportion of air to gas would be increased, and if they required a longer time than three hours and a half to generate from the coal under the circumstances, the proportion would be still further increased, thus rendering such distillation of gas under the circumstances utterly harmless.

What effect would the existing conditions of the flue have on the products of combustion, whether explosive or otherwise? Is it at all probable that these products would lodge in the flue? The flue from the damper to the ridge of the crossing is the only part where such seems in the slightest degree possible. If this part of the flue was 30 feet sectional area, a current of 900 cubic feet of air per minute could only give a velocity of 30 feet in the same time. This is a trifling velocity, but this quantity of air would enter the flue, through the spaces in and around the damper, at the very high velocity of 30 feet per second, or 1800 feet per minute at the least, acting on the contents of the flue like a jet of high-pressure steam, which would keep them constantly for some considerable distance from the damper in a state of active agitation, thus preventing the current, after passing into the flue, in whatever state, from separating or allowing the explosive gases to settle up to or rest in an explosive state in the upper portion of the flue. Beyond the air crossing from the decreased sectional area of flue (disregarding the probability of scales of fresh air through the

[To be concluded in next week's Mining Journal.]

THE COAL MINES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

But in judging of the great value of Mr. Hull's book, it is not to the prophetic portion alone that we must look; indeed, we regard the historical facts and practical details to be of considerably greater importance. The question of the probability of coal having been used by the ancients is carefully considered, and Mr. Hull comes to the conclusion that it was, at least, known as early as the time of Theophrastus (B.C. 388), who describes in brief but determinate language the nature, uses, and source of coal. He contends, moreover, that the Ancient Britons worked coal, and that the Romans were acquainted with its use during their occupation of Britain is highly probable. Upon the derivation of the term "coal" Mr. Hull gives some interesting particulars, and then continues the history until we find from coal being vaguely mentioned by authors referring to other subjects, it becomes one of the necessities of life. The various coal fields are then minutely described, the details being so carefully given that they could, doubtless, be profitably consulted by all connected with the

working of collieries. The work is amply illustrated by geological sections and diagrams of fossils met with in the carboniferous strata, and, as a whole, forms one of the most complete hand-books upon the subject of coal which has yet been published.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

and is, per acre.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the scheme will meet with the support it deserves, and be carried out, as it will ultimately confer great benefits on the Tyne. But the meeting was very far from being unanimous. Several gentlemen, representing influential districts, were of opinion that the proposed scheme of raising the capital, and also the mode of raising it, was not a desirable one. They were of opinion that the scheme was one in which the measure has been taken too farward, and that it was not a desirable one to have taken the initiative, which appears reasonable enough. The argument of Mr. Taylor, as to the insecurity of metal tabbing in shafts, appears to prove a great deal too much, as, if correct, what becomes of half the large collieries in the kingdom; for they are almost all dependent for their safety and security on metal tabbing. But this is generally considered to be perfectly safe and secure. The amount of pressure to be resisted being known, the segments are made of sufficient strength to resist the pressure; and in many cases immense feeders of water are tubbed back, which it would be quite impossible to lift by means of engine power. The case of Hebburn is quite exceptional. The tabbing is not a doubt, put in very carefully in the first instance, and was sufficiently strong to resist the pressure then expected. But the gradual rise of the water in the High Main increased the pressure, and so upset the calculations; and the consequence was the fracture of the tabbing, and consequent loss of the colliery. The Tyne drainage schemes ought to rest on its merits as a commercial speculation - a basis broad enough, and perfectly sound. The proposed mode of raising the 60,000*l.* appears likely to produce much dissension. It is proposed to tax coal in lease and out of lease. This is certain to be opposed, as coal in the latter position may not be productive for a long period to come. Again, the proposed boundaries include many properties which are now quite secure from water, and the tax would bring an additional expenditure on them, without any benefit to the schemes. It is to be hoped, however, that all these difficulties will be surmounted and smoothed down, and that the scheme which has been so long before the public will be carried out. But the prospects of the scheme are not very bright at present; much opposition, indeed, we are confident will be met with. The report to be made by the committee on the first Thursday in February will be anxiously looked for.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

ment of arts and manufactures which are almost wholly unknown.

We have again to repeat the old-tale of the activity of the Coal Trade. Every colliery is now working at a high pressure, and the advance in price in almost all districts, without a murmur on the part of the consumers who have made it a favour to obtain it at any price. The colliers in Yorkshire have been organising a movement for an advance in wages, and this week meetings have been held in the Leeds and Wakefield districts to obtain an advance. The coalmasters have also met, and it has been decided to give the men an advance of 7½ per cent., a step which the miners must regard as exceedingly liberal on their part. It is to be regretted that the mining population generally do not in the times of prosperity carefully husband a portion of their earnings, to be ready to fall back upon in adverse times. The late storm, and its consequent distress, has revealed the undoubted fact that in the mining districts there has been less prudence exercised in this respect than amongst the population in the agricultural districts.

A very serious accident occurred on Monday at the North Cliff Lead Mine, near Calver. Whilst the men were at work a portion of earth at the mouth of the mine gave way, and a large quantity of earth fell upon the men who were soon given, and between 50 and 60 men collected in the neighbourhood gave their assistance to the rescue of the men. The removal of the earth. Fortunately, the fallen earth did not altogether preclude a current of air passing into the mine, and by this means the men were enabled to breathe, and they soon became conscious of their perilous position. The workman continued vigorously to remove the earth, and in the course of the night they were extricated alive.

The North Derbyshire Company have let the sinking of the shaft to a responsible contractor, and the directors appear determined to fully develop this important undertaking. The immense engine which has been erected at so much cost is fully adequate to its work, and latterly there has been an entire absence of accidents. The Mill Dam Mine is looking well, and is yielding good returns, bidding fair to be one of the best mines in Derbyshire. The sinking operations at Mill Town, Ashover, are being pushed forward vigorously. The other mines continue in about the same position as last reported.

Three more shocks, an earthquake of rare-dance, setting fire to the pit, occurred at the Butter Hill Colliery. Talk of the Mill Town mine, a portion of the pit was blown out. It will be recollected that eighty men and seven horses were in the pit at the time of the explosion, that the former narrowly escaped with their lives, and the latter were obliged to be left to their fate. The mouth of the pit was as soon as possible covered up, with a view to extinguish the fire by the exclusion of air. A few days after two explosions in the same day destroyed the great part of the covering, and on Sunday last another

explosion occurred, causing great havoc with the covering materials, making it clear that the efforts made to put out the fire have proved futile. Such a circumstance as a fire raging in the pit for more than three weeks is unprecedented in this district. It is now proposed to fill the pit with water, as the only means of extinguishing the fire; the damage done by which must be very considerable, and will probably never be accurately ascertained.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

At the Aberdare Police Court, last week, a collier, named Thomas Thomas, was brought before the Bench for a charge of being drunk. He was sent to prison for five days, without the option of a fine; and the magistrate, Mr. Fowler, remarked that, as such reckless acts were becoming frequent, the punishment in future would be considerably heavier. I have heard it stated that in some instances, after such convictions as these, the men resume their previous employ. If that be so, the imprisonment latterly so generally directed against the colliers, will be rendered almost nugatory, unless the magistrates do not dismiss offenders should not throw the whole onus of preventing the obnoxious practice upon the magistracy, by putting into force the extreme power of the law.

Q—Witness to anybody. The Coroner: Why did you not tell the fireman about the gas?
A—Witness: I if did interfere with the examination of the workings it would be the means very likely of my getting the sack, and I am a man with a family: that is the truth. I have seen men driven back when they have come out of the stalls to complain of fire, once by Evan Bodow, and once by Mr. Harrison.—The Coroner: Is that the general practice?—Witness: Yes, then I have never done so.—Witness: I have seen that practice.—The Coroner: If Derrick, the fireman, had visited the place, the explosion you think he must have found gas?—Witness: Yes.—The Coroner: And plenty of it?—Witness: As much as I have stated. In answer to Mr. Evans, the witness said no cross timbers were put up before his stall that morning, neither had he been told to the overman or fireman to leave. Mr. Evans read rules 13 and 19, which had thereby not been acted up to. Mr. Llewellyn, the company's solicitor, called attention to rule 21, which proved that a workman on discovering gas should give notice to the nearest responsible person; and a jurymen observed that the witness ought to be ashamed of himself for waiting until the next day before reporting it. In answer to Mr. Llewellyn, the witness instanced a case when another man asked him to look for gas, and he said he had no gas. They were ordered back; witness refused to go, and left the pit; both of them were notwithstanding, retained in the employ of the company. In further examination, the witness said they worked 2 or 3 yards before the brattice as they could. There was no brattice in his place. They had worked 11 or 12 yards before the wind. In his work before the explosion the fireman brought him no brattice, and he did not put any up. He admitted that he never applied for any. He said there was a shop at Bica where they got goods for their labour. His stall was in a different part of the workings to Saxe's, and the explosion was supposed to have occurred. Thomas Phillips, collarer, said he went into the stall on Friday, and saw no work. He said he had never seen any gas, but at times found gas about there, but for the last month or six weeks his stall generally had been pretty free, except at times. The fireman, Derrick, visited the stall in the course of the night, but did not try for gas. He had known his lamp frequently get red hot suddenly, without his being aware of it. Gas would come down, but the place would become quite clear again in an hour or so. Two months before the explosion Derrick fired a shot in a stall in the third east, which was full of gas. Gas lay back on the old gobs where he had been ripping back. Three months since he saw a blow back on the old road from his stall. Since the explosion he had heard a blow back in Saxe's stall. A fall of gas had been heard, but he had not been in the stall, and he said his lamp being defective the gas would have fired, though he had never seen such accidents. He said the gas fire on the level wind-way in No. 3 cross-heading, and the fireman had given his attention to it for four or five hours at a time. The witness mentioned an instance in which Derrick, the fireman's, lamp was extinguished; and he took the witness to within 200 yards of the lamp-station, unlocked the lamp, and took a light from it. Mr. Owen read a rule to the effect that under no circumstances should the top of a lamp be taken off except at the lamp-station; but Mr. Llewellyn said it had been done in a place where naked lights were allowed. Mr. Owen also read a rule applicable to blasting, which he said was broken by the explosion. He said that the explosion had obtained employment everywhere, and he worked in No. 3 cross-heading, the place where the fire. He found the air the same as usual. He had worked there altogether about 13 or 14 months, during which time he had often found gas, and reported it to the fireman. The witness, who had been summoned at the instance of Mr. Owen, found fault with the doors, both as to insufficiency in number and improper hanging. He said he complained that an additional door was required in his heading, and one was supplied within a fortnight, though not put into working order. He deposed to several of the ways being out of repair. The succeeding witness, however, John Harrison, who worked with him, and was the foreman of the company, and whose brother-in-law is overman in the Back Vein Pit, contradicted him in almost every particular. With his examination the day proceedings closed.

Proceedings closed.

But to commencing business on Tuesday, Mr. Phillips, the manager, said he wished to withdraw an expression made by him on a previous day, to the effect that Mr. Morgan was discharged by him for drunkenness, and which he said he had uttered in a friendly conversation at a when Mr. Morgan was in no condition to use the word. Although Mr. Morgan was with an agent who was drunk, he had reason to believe Mr. Morgan was not so. Mr. Morgan observed—I am perfectly agreeable to accept Mr. Phillips's retraction, that I was not drunk, and that it had nothing to do with my discharge. Still it was an unmitigated falsehood to say such a thing of me. The coroner then renewed his order for Mr. Morgan Morgan to go down the pit, and Mr. Brough expressed a hope that every facility would be extended him. Mr. Phillips said he had no difficulty; and Mr. Palmer, an experienced viewor, of Westminster, Bristol, offering to give evidence, Mr. Phillips called in Thomas, the butty of Thomas Phillips, who gave his evidence at the previous sitting, said he frequently found gas in the stall, and upon an old bog near there was some. He complained of the gas to Edward English, the fireman, who said nothing in reply; neither did he know whether any one was sent in consequence to make an examination. He worked about 12 months in the place, and it was scarcely ever clear there; but he did not always tell the fireman, because he trusted to his butty. Mr. Brough asked the witness if he had any other evidence to give, and he said he had none. John Owen: I don't suppose he ever heard of a Government Inspector before. Jas. Davies, collier, working at Abercane, in the course of his evidence, swore that he was discharged from Risca by Mr. Harrison for refusing to work where there was gas. Mr. Harrison was recalled, and positively denied the witness's allegations, and that his discharge, and that of his brother, arose of refusal to put up a brattice he ordered when he examined the place complained of. Witness said he had had no rules, and was unaware that it was his duty, but he offered to put it up if Mr. Harrison would give him a shilling as a reward. Mr. Harrison said: "What is the name of the man?" Witness: "The man put it up. They put it up in advance to keep the place clear." Mr. Brough: Because you are aware in all collieries it is not so. Geo. Silcox

KIT HILL UNITED: The north or main lode is opening out remarkably well, and the other working places continue productive. Another lift will bring them down

THE CWM AFON COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, BRUNSWICK STREET, LIVERPOOL.

ISSUE OF PREFERENCE SHARES.

This company was formed in June, 1859, for the purpose of working a copper mine situated in the parish of Festiniog, in the county of Merioneth.

The capital was nominally fixed at £7000, but shares of £1 each, representing £1322, only were subscribed, so that the funds available for testing and properly working the mine were comparatively insignificant, particularly after legal and preliminary expenses had been liquidated. The operations of the company were furthermore contracted in consequence of the absolute refusal of a portion of the shareholders to pay up even the first and second calls, so that the works at the mine were brought to an abrupt standstill for nearly six months, and this, too, during the most favourable period of the year. It is true that the expectations of a section of sanguine shareholders had been raised to an extravagant degree by exaggerated reports as to the positive certainty of the mine instantly yielding an extraordinary quantity of ore; but upon the heels of the sudden disappointment of these expectations, it is equally true that reports as highly exaggerated were circulated depreciatory of the undertaking; and the company, divided within itself, was not very likely to work with that spirit of unanimity which the successful carrying out of mining operations imperatively calls for and demands.

The formation of a new board, possessing much of the elements of the former one, and the appointment of an efficient manager of the works, gave to the undertaking fresh, but, at the same time, very slight animation, so that after a few months' operations the directors find that the small subscribed capital is entirely absorbed. Being earnest in the desire to carry on the mine, they have resolved to issue preference shares, and have deemed it expedient to publish this statement, which is the first issued by the company.

The directors do not invite co-operation in carrying on the works by holding out high hopes of great success; they wish simply to state that they consider the mine well worthy of further trial, and to enable them to raise capital for this purpose, they merely invite those who may wish to join them in the undertaking to take up preference shares, so as to carry out the contemplated operations, which can be done with trifling outlay.

The preference shares will bear a dividend interest of 25 per cent.

Further information and forms of application can be obtained by applying at the offices of the company.

By order of the Board,
H. Y. DUDLEY COOPER, Secretary.

THE ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL TRACTION ENGINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £10,000, with power to increase.
In 1000 shares of £10 each. Fully paid up.

The object of this company is to purchase Messrs. Longstaff and Pullan's Patent Traction Engines (a full report of the working and efficiency of which will be found in the *Manchester Guardian* of November 29, 1860), for the purpose of working them on contract in this country, as well as on the Continent.

The exclusive right of sale, or of granting the use of them in Spain and Portugal, has been secured to the company, and offers for contracts have already been received, on terms that fully justify the directors in anticipating an annual net profit of not less than 25 per cent. on the outlay.

Prospectuses, and forms of application for the remaining shares, may be had on application to the manager, at the offices of the company, No. 2, Broad-street-buildings, E.C.4.

L. LINDON, Manager.

THE PATENT ATMOSPHERIC MARINE SALVAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each. Deposit 2s. per share, and 5s. per share in twenty-one days.

Future calls 5s. per share, at intervals of two months.

A contract having been entered into for the construction of Rainbird's celebrated apparatus for raising sunken vessels, it is requisite that applications for shares be sent in, without delay, to the Union Bank of Manchester, or to the offices, where prospectuses, &c., can be had, and the model seen in operation.

Last year 181 vessels valued at upwards of £2,000,000 sterling, were wrecked on the British coast. It is estimated on careful analysis that upwards of 100 per cent. dividend will be realised in the first year of operation by this company. No shares will be allotted except to original shareholders after the construction of the apparatus.

40, Brown-street, Manchester. JOHN COWLE, Hon. Manager.

RED JACKET.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the SAILING of this clipper is POSTPONED to the 29th January.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS, SAILING FROM LIVERPOOL TO MELBOURNE on the 1st and 20th of every month.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Ship. Captain. Register. Burthen. To sail.

RED JACKET BILLING 2000 5500 Jan. 29.

DAVID G. FLEMING HATFIELD 1664 6000 Feb. 20.

The clipper of this line are the largest, finest, and handsomest in the trade, and are well known for their famous passages, and the unwavering punctuality of their sailing engagements. Passengers must embark, without fail, on the day previous to advertised date.—For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GRINDLEY and Co., 65, Parliament-street; or to SEYMOUR, PRACOCK, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

Willet's Australian and New Zealand hand-books sent for two stamps.

ALBERT AND MEDICAL LIFE ASSURANCE,

7, WATERLOO PLACE, PAUL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

The business of the Medical, Invalid, and General Life Assurance Society having been amalgamated with the Albert Life Assurance Company, the united business will henceforth be carried on under the above title.

Accumulated fund exceeds £500,000

Subscribed capital 447,180

Annual income from life premiums, upwards of 137,000

Paid-up capital 230,000

The new business is now progressing at the rate of more than £25,000 per annum.

From Prof. De Morgan's report upon the last valuation of liabilities (end of 1858), and the statements of accounts, it appeared at that time that the surplus in favour of the Albert business alone, after providing for every liability, was £192,925 2s. 11d.

HENRY WILLIAM SMITH, Actuary.
C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Sec.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP,

APPLICABLE TO RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statements present some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as daily demonstrated by use:—

- 1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
- 2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
- 3.—It occupies a very small space.
- 4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
- 5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
- 6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

To be seen daily at W. F. Warner's, wine and spirit merchant, Welsh Harp, Edgware-road, near Cricklewood. References of the highest character will be given.

J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT TO ERECT HIS PATENT PUMP AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 19, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, W.C.

London, Oct. 10, 1859. Hours, from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES

DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

Conducted by MITCHELL and RICHARD (late John Mitchell, F.C.S., Author of *Manual of Practical Assaying*, Metallurgical Papers, &c.)

Assays and Analyses of every description performed as usual. Special Instruction in Assaying and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentees, &c.

For amount of fees, apply to the office, as above.

WILSON'S BRECH-LOADING RIFLE.—MR. THOMAS

WILSON begs to CALL ATTENTION to his new BRECH-LOADING RIFLES and CARBINES, which after repeated trial are pronounced by the highest authorities to be the most simple, safe, and efficient brech-loading weapons ever introduced. All enquiries and other communications to be addressed to Messrs. Rabone Brothers, and Co., 47, Broad-street, Birmingham, who have the management of the patent, and from whom every information as to cost and other details can be obtained.

The patent rifles may be obtained through the London and Birmingham gun trades, and all respectable gun makers in the Kingdom, as well as through Messrs. Rabone Brothers, and Co., 47, Broad-street, Birmingham.

N.B.—All guns manufactured under this patent are viewed by the patentee, and made correctly are marked T. W. under a small crown on the Neck's form of the barrel.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—MR. THOS.

SPARGO, of Nos. 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

TRANSACTS every description of BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and all other BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK.

Mr. SPARGO has FOR SALE SHARES in ENGLISH MINES paying from 20 to 25 per cent. upon the present price in bi-monthly and quarterly Dividends, as also a number of shares in good Progressive Mines, some of which he specially recommends to the public as sound investments.

Mr. SPARGO GIVES ADVICE and ACCURATE INFORMATION as to position and prospects of all mining undertakings upon application, either personally or by letter, and has published the following, from which those unacquainted with mining can enlighten themselves thereon, viz.:—Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Devon and Cornwall, for 1859, price 2s. 6d.; ditto for 1860, 2s. 6d.; Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall, 10s. 6d.; Geological Maps of various Mining Districts of Cornwall, showing boundary lines of every mine, with the lodes, cross-courses, and elevations, price 2s. 6d.; and a Relief Model Map of Cornwall, price 25s.

Dividends received, calls paid, and all orders negotiated on a commission of 2½ per cent.

TO CAPITALISTS.—MESSRS. LEICESTER AND CO.

INSPECTORS and VALUERS of MINES, &c., MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO SELECT and INVEST CAPITAL in MINING ENTERPRISES, for which they charge 2½ per cent.; and they also COLLECT and TRANSFER THE DIVIDENDS, charging 25 per cent. on their amount. Messrs. LEICESTER and Co. earnestly call the attention of capitalists to the many opportunities they possess of investing to pay from £50 to £150 per cent. per annum. Sums under £50 will be charged extra. All remittances must be made through our agent, Mr. RICHARD MURDOCK, Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London; or direct through our bankers, the Union Bank of Australia.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

GEOLOGY—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Prof. J. MORRIS, F.G.S., will COMMENCE a COURSE of LECTURES on GEOLOGY, on Tuesday, February 5, at a Quarter-past Four P.M. To be continued every Tuesday and Thursday. Fee, £2.

An EXTRA COURSE on PRACTICAL MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY, on Tuesday and Thursday, at a Quarter-past Five P.M. Fee, £2.

EVENING LECTURES every Thursday, at Seven P.M., commencing February 7th. Fee, £1 1s.; for schoolmasters, 10s. 6d.

RICHARD POTTER, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

GEOLOGY—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Prof. TENNANT, F.G.S., will COMMENCE a COURSE of LECTURES on GEOLOGY, on FRIDAY morning, January 25th, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, £2 12s. 6d.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

REFERRING to our Circular, as also that of Mr. Fothergill, of

March last, announcing that we had succeeded to the business so long carried on by Mr. Fothergill, in Manchester, as consulting engineer, &c., relinquished by him consequent on having accepted a Government appointment in London, we have now much pleasure in stating that Mr. Fothergill having resigned the appointment referred to, a PARTNERSHIP has been arranged between us, and the business will in future be carried on with increased facilities in London and Manchester, under the style or firm of FOTHERGILL, WRIGLEY, and SMITH. WRIGLEY and SMITH, LONDON OFFICES.—27, LAURENCE POUNTNEY LANE, CANNON STREET. MANCHESTER OFFICES.—17, QUEEN'S CHAMBERS, 5, MARKET STREET.

BELL BROTHERS beg to intimate that, having become SOLE

LICENSEES in the United Kingdom of Prof. DEVILLE'S METHOD of PRODUCING PURE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, from their works here, both this metal and its compound with copper, known under the name of ALUMINIUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER

WORKS, 16, OZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. (WIRE, &c.) REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

TO IRONMASTERS.—THE ADVERTISER, who RETIRED

from the MANAGEMENT of one of the leading IRONWORKS in this country to engage in other pursuits, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT, at home or abroad. He is a thoroughly practical iron maker, has worked his way up through all the leading branches of the trade, and now, in the prime of life, possesses that valuable experience which can only be obtained from the management of large concerns. He erected, and for many years conducted, a work having 16 blast furnaces, with rail, plate, and bar mills, producing 2000 tons finished iron weekly. From the variety of ironstones and coal used, he has obtained a thorough knowledge of that branch of his business, and in the mills his attention has been directed to producing the largest and highest class of boiler, ship, and armour plates. Unexceptionable references will be laid before any party requiring his services. No objection to be engaged as a boiler plate or rail inspector.—Address, "F. G." Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS, MINE COMPANIES, &c.

SMITH AND OLIVER, MECHANICAL and MINING ENGINEERS, SWANSEA, UNDERTAKE to SINK SHAFTS, ERECT MACHINERY, PIT FRAMING, and to COMPLETE EVERY KIND of COLLIERY WORK, either at home or abroad. PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, and ESTIMATES PREPARED.

TO CAPITALISTS AND ENGINEERS.—An INVENTOR and

PATENTEE of a VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT, APPLICABLE to ANY KIND of STEAM ENGINE, whereby an IMMENSE SAVING of MATERIAL, EXPENSE IN CONSTRUCTION, FUEL, and much less room, is effected, WISHES to DISPOSE of a SHARE or WHOLE of the PATENT RIGHT.—Address, "Inventor," care of Mr. JAS. LANE, 44, Thredneedle-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, ONE THOUSAND BOXES OF TIN and TERNE

PLATES, and an AGENCY in SCOTLAND for a FIRST-CLASS WELSH or STAFFORDSHIRE MANUFACTURER, by a party in a first-rate position to do the trade.—Apply, with particulars, to "Tin-Plates," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

LOANS ON DEBENTURE BONDS.—The Directors of the

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE WATER WORKS COMPANY are PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS for LOANS ON DEBENTURE BONDS, to pay off those falling due. Proposals, stating amount, rate of interest, and period for which offered, to be addressed to the secretary of the company, at their offices, Bridgman-place, Walsall. Walsall, November 6, 1860. J. CHURCHILL, Sec.

COPIAPO EXTENSION RAILWAY COMPANY (PABELLON

and CHANARILLO RAILWAY COMPANY), incorporated under the law of Chile.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Copiapo Extension Railway Company (Pabellon and Chanarillo Railway Company) will be HELD at the offices of the company, 2, New Broad-street, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next, at Two o'clock precisely, pursuant to the statutes of the company, for the purpose of receiving and considering the directors' report, and the arrangements to be made for payment for locomotive engines supplied, and works to be executed on the line, and for the general business and affairs of the company.

And notice is hereby further given, that all shares in the company in respect of which calls shall be made will be declared at the meeting to be forfeited to the company, together with all previous payments made thereon.

January 11, 1861. By order of the Board, EDWARD J. COLE, Sec.

ACADIAN CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the Acadian Charcoal Iron Company (Limited) will be HELD at Rider's Hotel, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, in the City of London, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of January inst., at One o'clock, to take into consideration the pending litigation between the company and Messrs. Hunter and Chowne, trustees of the Commercial Bank of London, and other parties, and to pass specific resolutions thereon.

By order of the Board of Directors, GEORGE WILKINSON, Sec.

17, New Church-street, Sheffield, January 17, 1861.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—Notice is

hereby given, that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this association will be HELD, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement, at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on Monday, the 28th day of January inst., at One o'clock precisely.

On that day two directors (Charles William Grenfell, Esq., and Robert Passenger, Esq.) and one auditor (Pascoe Charles Glyn, Esq.) will go out of office by rotation, agreeably to the Deed of Settlement, but are immediately eligible, and are candidates for re-election.

It is necessary that persons intending to offer themselves as candidates for the direction or auditorship should leave notice of such their intention at the offices of the company at least 14 days before the day of election, and exclusive thereof.

WALTER SHARP, Directors of the GEO. WHITMOT Company.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, January 7, 1861.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY

OF JAMAICA (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the directors have this day made a CALL of TWO SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE PER SHARE on the shares of the company, PAYABLE on or before the 10th day of April next, at the bankers of the company, Messrs. Heywood, Kennards, and Co., No. 4, Lombard-street, London, and the shareholders are hereby required to pay the same accordingly.

The transfer books will be closed from 23d January to 1st February, both days inclusive, up to the 30th November, 1860.

By order, JOHN H. KOCH, Sec.

187, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London, January 22, 1861.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.

The HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January next, at Two o'clock.

L. R. JONES, Sec.

2, New Bank-buildings, E.C., January 22, 1861.

DUN MOUNTAIN COPPER MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the Dun Mountain Copper Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the London Tavern, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th January, at One o'clock precisely, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the company, and the re-election of auditors.

At the said meeting the following directors will retire by rotation—viz., Alexander Morrison, Esq., 10, Austin Friars; Joseph Stayer, Esq., 110, Fenchurch-street; but, being eligible for re-election, they hereby offer themselves to be re-elected accordingly.

Notice is hereby also given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the same place, immediately after the close of the ordinary general meeting, for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the shareholders to the issue, below par, of all or some of the reserved shares.

By order of the Board, FREDC. SAUNDERS, Sec.

6, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C., January 19, 1861.

CUNNORREE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice

is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at their offices, 46, Dame-street, Dublin, on WEDNESDAY, 6th February, 1861, at One o'clock P.M., for the purpose of submitting the report of the directors, and statement of accounts up to the 30th November, 1860.

N.B.—The transfer books of the company will be closed from the 31st inst. to the 6th February, both inclusive.

46, Dame-street, Dublin, January 22, 1861. F. W. GREENE, Sec.

WHEAL ZION MINE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that

ANY PERSON HAVING a CLAIM against this company MUST SEND THE PARTICULARS THEREOF to my offices, 5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, on or before Saturday, the 9th day of February next, after which day the assets of the company will be divided.

By order of the Committee, W. J. DUNSFORD, Sec.

January 23, 1861.

WEST POLMEAR.—At a MEETING of the committee of this

mine, held at Dunn's Hotel, St. Austell, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., P. CLYMO, Esq., in the chair.

It was resolved,—That a general meeting of the adventurers be held at St. Austell, on Monday, the 25th day of February next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for making the necessary arrangements for working of the mine, and to close the list of shareholders. Any information may be obtained in the meantime to Capt. E. WILLIAMS, Charleston United Mines, St. Austell, Cornwall; or Mr. W. CHAMBERS, 27, Austin Friars, London; or of the purser, H. W. HIGMAN, St. Austell.—Dated January 23, 1861.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

PURSUANT to an Order, or Decree, made in the Cause of BISHOP v. ROSKILLY, the CREDITORS in respect of HAMMETT CON-SOLS MINE, in the parish of St. Neot, within the said Stannaries, are, on or before the 1st day of February next, to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office in Truro, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of 13s said decree.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, January 16, 1861.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

IN RE EAST TREFVUS MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause of Auction, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 30th day of January inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely—5 (1000ths) SHARES of the defendant Robert Cameron, Of and in the said MINE.

HENRY SEWELL STOKES, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, January 16, 1861.

MOSTYNN FOUNDRY, NEAR HOLYWELL, FLINTSHIRE.

VERY IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS, MACHINE MAKERS, MILLWRIGHTS CONTRACTORS, MINERS, SMITHS, BROKERS, &c.

MR. HOWELL respectfully announces that he is favoured with

instructions from the proprietor (who is retiring from the business) to SELL, BY AUCTION, on the 4th day of February next, and the three following days, until the whole is disposed of, the whole of the VALUABLE STEAM ENGINES, TOOLS, MACHINERY, PATTERNS, UTENSILS, and EFFECTS, consisting of a HIGH PRESSURE BEAM STEAM ENGINE, with cylinder 20 in. diameter, working a 5 ft. stroke, with TWO CYLINDRICAL STEAM BOILERS, 5 ft. diameter, 33 and 35 ft. long; a 32 in. cylinder CONDENSING BEAM STEAM ENGINE, working a 6 ft. stroke; a 16 in. cylinder HIGH PRESSURE BEAM STEAM ENGINE, working a 3 ft. 6 in. stroke; a 20 in. cylinder HIGH PRESSURE BEAM STEAM ENGINE; TWO 7 in. cylinder HIGH PRESSURE DIRECT ACTING STEAM ENGINES; one strong vertical boring machine, for boring steam cylinders, &c., with bar, 10 in. diameter by 14 ft. long; small vertical boring and drilling machines, six lathes of various descriptions, screwing machine, two planing machines, one slotting machine, drilling, boring, and engine fitters' tools; forge hammer, vertical and circular saw mills, smiths' tools, anvils, bellows, slack troughs, large foundry crane, beam slings, chains, iron stove doors, stove carriages, loam mill, cupolas, casting ladles, moulding boxes, boiler makers' punching and shearing machine; plate-bending machine, swage boxes, moulds and blocks for manufacturing railway wheels; weighing machine, scales, weights, chains, blocks, and falls, crab winches, triangles, cranes, strong broad-wheeled timber carriage, ditto boiler carriage, patterns for land and marine steam engines, mill gearing, pipes, pumps, columns, cranes, weighing machines, &c.; four-horse threshing machine, four-wheeled carriage, two gigs, and gas apparatus, with gasometer, 12 ft. diameter; and other valuable and miscellaneous effects, particulars of which will be set forth in descriptive catalogues, which are in course of preparation.

These catalogues may be had at the Mostyn Foundry, as aforesaid; Mr. EYTON, 34, James-street, Liverpool; Messrs. ARMSTRONG, WILLIAMS, and Co., lead merchants, 37 and 39, Granby-row, Manchester; and the auctioneer's office, Bagillt, Holywell—say, a fortnight before the time of the sale, and sent by post, on application.

The Mostyn Foundry is about half a mile from Mostyn station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway; also the same distance from Mostyn Quay, being the station of the Liverpool and Mostyn steamer, the *Fanny*.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.

MINE SETT and VALUABLE MACHINERY FOR SALE.—

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the MINING SETT known as DEVON BURRA BURRA, on Longford estate, adjoining Whitchurch Down, near Tavistock, in the county of Devon, and bordering on the granite range of Dartmoor, together with an excellent and most powerful STEAM ENGINE, by Messrs. Gill and Rundle, 60 in. cylinder, 10 ft. stroke, in perfect working order, which cost the present proprietors £2000, fixed in substantial engine and boiler house, in good repair, with two boilers attached; several fathoms of 16 and 12 in. pumps, with over 150 fms. of flat-rods and pulleys, balance and angle bolts, capstan rope, shears, grinder, and grinder house, sheds, and ore floors; 12 head of stamps, by Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and Co.; a most powerful WATER-WHEEL (cost £450), and a smaller ditto (cost £120); count-house, with fittings and fixtures; smithy and smiths' tools, scrap iron, timber, and sundries.

The sett is discontinued mainly from the retirement of two of the principal holders, without whose assistance, or that of other capitalists, the present adventurers are unable to prosecute the operations further. Many, however, would be willing to continue with any purchaser of known respectability, so great is their expectation that some good results would be obtained.

In 1855-6, a lode to the east of the great cross-course was very favourably spoken of by Captain Williams, of Wheel Friendship; this lode has never yet been explored, excepting by a pit a fathom or two in depth, where the gossan was mixed with ore, and giving promises of richness in depth. This the adventurers were commencing to drive after from the 40 ft. level, when an accident to the clack, involving the loss of the pit-work, stopped the further prosecution in that direction.

There is also a lode in the western ground, from which yellow copper ore was sold in 1856 producing £10 3s. per ton, but this has not been explored below the 40.

There is still lead ore found in the ends of the western workings in the 20, 10 tons having been sold from thence during the last month.

Applications may be made either to the Messrs. SKINNER, merchants, Tavistock, Devon; or to Mr. EYTON, 4, Lotherby, London.

WARWICKSHIRE.

COAL AND IRONSTONE MINES.—TO BE LET, on royalty,

upwards of SIXTY ACRES, with TWO ENGINES, &c. There is a canal and public wharf within a short distance, and there is every probability of a railway being made which will afford communications with London and Birmingham. To an enterprising and responsible party the proprietor would afford every liberal accommodation.—Apply to Messrs. RAWLINS and ROWLEY, solicitors, Birmingham.

COAL MINES IN NORTH WALES

ON SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

These mines are under the BRISTREE and CARRIGLYWDD ESTATES, situate in the township of Buckley, in the county of Flint, near the city of Chester, and on the Chester and Mold Railway, close to Padestow station.

By a series of borings the three seams, known as the Hollin, the Brassy, and the Main Coal, have been proved to exist within a moderate depth from the surface, and to extend under at least 140 statute acres.

These three mines alone, taking their aggregate thickness at 19 feet, will produce 2,877,264 tons of coal, which, at an output of 100,000 tons per annum, will last for twenty-eight years.

No notice is at present taken of either the underlying seams of coal and Cannel peculiar to, and so well known in, the counties of Flint and Denbigh, or of the prolific seams of ironstone which exist in this locality.

The mines under the Bristree estate are held by the present owner under lease for a term of 25 years, from the 25th December, 1857, at a stipulated minimum rent of £100 per annum, merging into a royalty of 1-8th of the selling price of the coal at the pit's mouth, and 6d. per ton on the ironstone.

The mines under the Carriglywdd estate are held in like manner for a term of 21 years, from the 1st November, 1859, subject to a fixed rent of £50 per annum, or a royalty of 1-9th of the selling price of the coal, and 6d. per ton on the ironstone.

The mines in question can be won and worked with ease by an outlay of £14,000, or with a working capital, including the outlay, of £17,000; while the facilities of conveying the produce to Chester and the shipping places on the River Dee, as well as to Birkenhead and the River Mersey, are equal, if not superior, to any of the existing collieries of the district.

The demand for this coal is reported to be only limited by the supply, and there can be no doubt as to the easy establishment of a large and profitable colliery upon these estates.

From the reports of mining engineers resident in the district, the estimated cost of getting the coals and putting them on the pit bank is 5s. 3d. per ton, including royalty, &c., the selling price having never been below 5s. 10d. per ton, while at present it averages 6s. 4d., so that an annual net of upwards of £6000 per annum may be calculated upon, exclusive of the sum set apart for the recovery of capital.

Further information may be obtained on application to THOMAS BAKER MAT, Esq., Hawarden, near Chester; Mr. JOHN E. BLACKBURN, C.E., Oldham; Mr. JACOB HIGSON, Mining Engineer, 94, Cross-street, Manchester; Mr. F. E. FORSTER, Mining Engineer, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, Mining Engineer, Haswell Colliery, near Durham; Mr. HENRY BECKETT, Mining Engineer, Wolverhampton; Messrs. STREAD and TILES, solicitors, Romsey, Hampshire; or GEORGE EDWARD PHILBRICK, Esq., Girdler's Hall, Basinghall-street, London.

EXTENSIVE COAL FIELD IN SOUTH WALES TO BE

LET, consisting of 600 to 1000 acres, close to docks and railways, and well adapted for copper smelting and other trade purposes, and for shipment.—Apply, by letter only, to C. B. LANE, Esq., C.E., 16, Portchester-terrace North, London.

WORKINGTON COLLIERY.—TO BE LET, on royalty,

a CONSIDERABLE EXTENT of a NEW SEAM of COAL, now in active operation, called the VIRGIN BAND. The coal is of superior quality, and the colliery is favourably situated at Workington, between Maryport and

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have the following FOR SALE, and generally a GOOD STOCK OF SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS.—Ironwork for a water-wheel, 40 ft. diameter, 2½ ft. breast; a 10 horse power TABLE ENGINE, in excellent condition. For particulars and viewing the above, apply at the works.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. also beg to announce that they MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest principle. Castings and wrought-iron work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world, and competent engineers to erect the same. Steam boilers and chains made, and warranted of the best description.

EBONITE!—TELEGRAPH INSULATORS made of EBONITE. EBONITE in SHEET, TUBES, and RODS, or manufactured into various articles of utility and ornament, being calculated to supersede metal, hard woods, and ivory at present in use.

INDIA RUBBER—INDIA RUBBER STEAM PACKING in ROPE, SHEET, RINGS, &c., intended for railway and machinery appliances, unvulcanised and vulcanised. S. W. SILVER AND CO., 3 and 4, BISHOPSGATE WITHIN, E.C. (Opposite the London Tavern).

WORKS—SILVERTOWN, ESSEX, opposite Her Majesty's Dockyards, Woolwich.

IMPORTANT TO TELEGRAPH COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—HALL AND WELLS, patentees, are PREPARED TO INSULATE CONDUCTORS OF ALL SIZES WITH PURE INDIA RUBBER for submarine cables, or any other purpose where insulation is required for telegraphic communication. ALL CABLES ARE WARRANTED TO STAND THE USUAL TEST FOR INSULATION, &c. Specimens and prices of cables and cores can be had at their works, Steam Mills, Mansfield Street, Borough-road, Southwark, S.E.

HEVERSHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEAR MILNTHORPE, WESTMORELAND. HEAD MASTER, Rev. J. H. SHARPLES, M.A., formerly Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Boards are received and prepared either for the Universities or Commerce, at £20, £25, or £40 per annum, according to age. Seven Exhibitions, of different values, from about £50 to £100 a year, are connected with the school, and are open to all pupils.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW (No. CCXVII.) IS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

- CONTENTS:—
I. CANADA.
II. WELSH LITERATURE.
III. IRON.
IV. MOTLEY'S UNITED NETHERLANDS.
V. ITALY.
VI. DOGS OF ROMANCE AND HISTORY.
VII. OXFORD ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.
VIII. FINANCE AND THE INCOME TAX.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Just published, price 10s. 6d., second edition, a
HANDBOOK OF RAILWAY LAW.
By ARTHUR MOORE.
Second edition, bringing down the collection of statutes, &c., to the year 1860, inclusive. Likely to be of especial service to railway officers.—Times, City Article.
W. H. Smith and Son, London and Dublin.

Just published, price 2s. 6d.,
GENERAL RAILWAY ACTS OF 1859 AND 1860, and the TRAMWAYS ACT FOR IRELAND, with Preface, Notes, and Index, &c., being a Supplement to the first edition of the "Handbook of Railway Law," which contains also the Acts incorporated with the Tramway Act.
By ARTHUR MOORE.
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NEW GEOLOGICAL WORK.
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By JOSEPH BEWICK, Grosport, Yorkshire.
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London: J. Weale, 59, High Holborn; and the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street.

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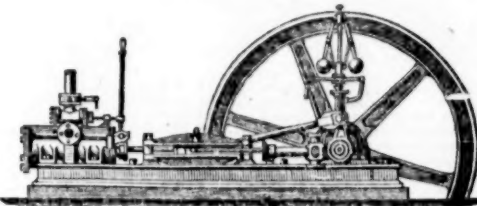
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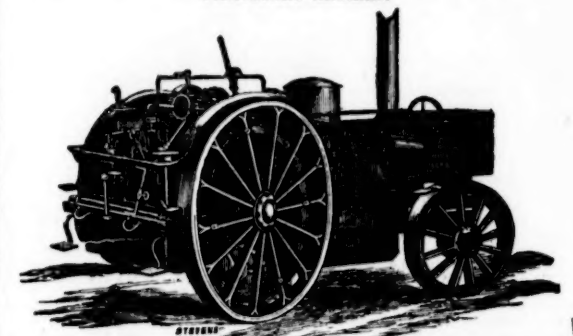
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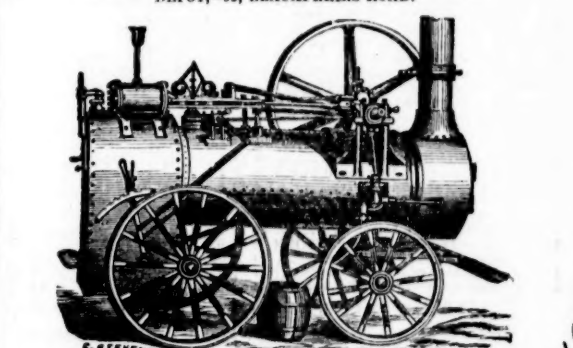


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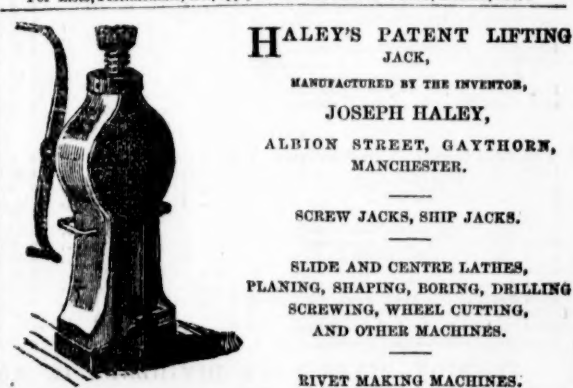


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THE ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS.

BY J. T. WATSON, F.G.S.

(Continued from the Mining Journal of Jan. 5.)

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS (tin and copper) has sold 1788 tons 17 cwt. of ore for 91287. 1s. 10d., and tinstuff for 211. 2s. 2d., but has not paid any dividend. I stated in my last review that the mine had paid upwards of 100,000l. in dividends, but it was doubtful whether any would be paid in 1860. The mine is now working at a considerable loss, but there are one or two points to come off which may improve its position.

ALTY-CRIB.—This little mine has got on well, and owing to the great facilities for working it can be carried on cheaply. In the past year 59 tons of lead ore have been sold for 8697. 3s. 8d., against only 19 tons for 2741. 18s. 6d. in 1859.

BOSCAWELL MINES have sold 74 tons 18 cwt. 3 qrs. 26 lbs. of tin for 87651. 7s. 6d. During the past year these mines have been drained to the 110 below adit (which is 30 fms. deep), making 140 fms. from surface. The various shafts and levels have been also cleared and repaired. The drainage of these mines towards the bottom of the engine-shaft is now steadily progressing. The eastern portion, which is 180 fms. deep, of the sets is also now being secured, and it is anticipated that shortly a considerable addition to the returns of tin will be made. The 20, 40, 80, and 90 fms. levels, east and west of York's slide shaft, and east and west of Treweek's, have been most productive for tin during the past six months, and still continue to yield fair returns. The various operations connected with the extensive working of these mines are progressing most favourably. The machinery consists of one 96-in. cylinder pumping-engine, 8 feet stroke; one 34-in. cylinder stamping-engine, working 36 heads; one 25-in. cylinder winding-engine—double acting.

BOTTLE HILL has sold tin ore to the value of 27671. 3s., copper 2571., and has prospects of becoming a dividend mine in 1861. In February last the present company was formed, and the mine introduced to the public by the writer. The reports presented to the last meeting (see *Mining Journal*, Dec. 15) show the present position and future prospects of the mine, and the following is the report of the committee:—In presenting their first report to the shareholders, the committee desire to call special attention to the fact that, prior to the formation of the present company, Bottle Hill was worked as a private mine, on tribute, at a profit of about 5000l. a year. In February last, half the mine was purchased of Mr. Croker for 25000l., out of which sum 10000l. were placed by that gentleman as a capital for exploring or working operations, and it was intended, at the same time, to divide the profits, or the tin raised on tribute. During the first quarter, ending in April, the profits from tribute amounted to about 3000l.; but, after mature consideration, it was thought best not to declare any dividend, but to extend, as much as possible, exploring the various lodes, in the full expectation of making discoveries which would enable far larger profits to be made hereafter. The committee, therefore, have great pleasure in calling attention to the report of Capt. Eddy, the manager, which, in elaborate detail, gives the quantity of work done, and shows the great extent of ore ground that has, by the means adopted, been laid open for the permanent benefit of the shareholders. The tin ores sold, and credited in the accounts to be presented to the meeting, have realised 25451. 16s. 5d. The copper ore raised, upon which the costs have been paid, are 110 tons. In a few days, 5½ tons of tin, raised on tribute, and worth 4400l., will be sold; and out of tinstuff already broken in the mine and in course of dressing the agent will sell, in January, 7 tons of owners' tin, worth 5600l., and out of which there will be no tribute to pay. The financial position of the company shows a cash balance in hand of 5221. 12s. 5d., and assets over liabilities, 10841. 4s. 8d. A new wheel, to work 12 additional heads of stamps, and which will make the machinery on the mine to consist of five water-wheels, and 70 heads of stamps, will go to work in a few weeks, when, from the quantity of tinstuff broken, and the large reserves laid open in the mine, as estimated in the agents' report, the committee consider they may fairly congratulate the shareholders upon the position of their property, and anticipate good profits in the year to come.

BREA CONSOLIDATED MINES (St. Ives) have sold 7 tons 17 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs. of tin for 6491. 9s. The mine is in the St. Ives district, and progressing in a satisfactory manner, and likely in a short time, it is said, to pay costs.

BROOKWOOD is near Wheal Emma, on the east, and nearly drained by that mine; but in case of need there is a 40-fm. water-wheel erected for pumping. The present depth of the shaft is 41 fms. under adit, which has been sunk since April last. At the 17 under adit the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom; at the 38 it is worth 2½ tons per fathom; and at the 42, driving to cut the lode, it is expected to be as good as at the 30. The lodes in Emma are said to underlie into this set, which is 600 fms. on the course of the lodes, and are intersected by three cross-courses.

BRYN GWIOW has sold this year lead ore for 17481. 2s. 6d., and made calls amounting to 2000l. The last sale left a profit. The mine is a good speculation. **BRYNAIL** has sold 36 tons of lead ore for 3691. 3s. 11d., and made calls of 12s. per share. Within the last month or two the prospects of this mine have very much improved, and it ought to take a good position in 1861. The latest report states,—"We have 26 tons of ore broken, a great portion of which is dressed, and the remainder in an undressed state. The dressing, as well as the operations generally, is progressing satisfactorily."

BULLER AND BASSETT.—The engine-shaft is down 97 fathoms; it is intended to drive east and west extensively in the 100. The 80 is being driven east and west; in the latter end there is an improvement in the appearance of the lode, which averages from 4 to 6 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, quartz, mudiic, iron, and rich spots of copper ore. The position of the mine is good, and from the strength of the lode, there are strong grounds for expecting good results.

CALYADNACK has sold 112 tons of tin for 80057. 4s. 7d., and made calls of 41. 5s. per share. This mine has been one of the great disappointments of the year. The returns of tin, however, are now increasing, and the agents hope in the coming year to meet the current costs of the mine. The chief point to come off is the cross-cut north at the 40. The lode that this cross-cut is about to intersect is considered by old miners the best in the district.

CARBORNE CONSOLS has sold copper ore to the amount of 6467. 17s. 5d., and made calls of 682. 10s. In the 50 fm. level, driving east on the caunter, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom. No important discovery has been made sufficient to warrant a more energetic working.

CARBORNE VEAN has sold 315 tons of copper ore for 16141., and tin ore for 6011. Calls made, 11. 6s. 3d. per share. The new shaft is now holed, and levels will be driven east and west, and pushed on with all possible speed. A further outlay will be required for steam-stamps; and when this is done we hope to see the mine take a position in the dividend class.

CARADON CONSOLS.—Thomazine's shaft has been sunk to the 54; at that depth cross-cuts are being extended north and south as rapidly as possible, to intersect all the productive lodes of the adjoining mine—West Caradon. Several lodes have already been cut, but scarcely anything done on them, with the exception of the main lode, which has been opened on a few fathoms east and west. However, the cross-cut north is now within about 10 fms. of the Menadue lode, which in West Caradon is very productive in the shallow levels; and, should it prove equally as good in this mine at about the same depth, the shares are likely to have a great rise. The cross-cut south is also being pushed forward on the same cross-course, and the ground is easy and congenial for mineral. Two other of the productive lodes of West Caradon—Clymo's lode and Allen's main lode, will be intersected in about three or four months, and it is expected that Caradon Consols will become one of the stars of this celebrated district.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—The operations here have been carried on with spirit, the Bog shaft being now down to the 30 below adit, and levels are being driven east and west at that depth, and at the 20, and also the 10 east. The lode is of immense size, and has produced in other parts of the set large quantities of lead ore. It is believed to be the same lode as that of the Dyffil Mines, which are worked by Cobden, Bright, and party, and make large returns. In the past year Cardigan Consols have sold 93 tons of lead ore for 13841., and 24 tons of copper ore for 3211.

CARN CAMBORNE.—A few tons of copper ore have been sold here from a very promising lode in the adit. The mine is situated in the very heart of a rich district. At present it belongs to private parties, the writer having purchased a large interest. It is intended to erect a steam-engine; and when in a more forward state will be introduced to the public as one of the best speculations of the day.

CARRACK DEWS UNITED.—These mines, after having been worked by a London company for many years, have been abandoned by them, and purchased by Mr. Hollow, with all the machinery. The new company take the advantage of the outlay, and under careful local management it is expected to do well.

CASTELL.—During the year this company, which from the nature of the Limited Liability Act, was enabled to raise more capital, has been dissolved and wound-up. The mines, which have always been considered as among the most promising in Cardiganshire, will soon commence working again, under the name of Duffryn Consols, with an influential management and ample capital. In the first instance, the shares will be offered to the old proprietors of Castell.

CATHERINE AND JANE sold in Sept. 20 tons of lead for 2641. 3s. 10d. The lode in the 10 east is 4 ft. wide, composed principally of spar, with a branch of sulphur and lead, and of a promising character; but there is not anything particularly in the report.

CEFN CWM BRWYN (lead) has sold 334 tons 1 cwt. for 47541. 6s. 1d., and 42 tons of blende for 1071. 3s. 10d. The mine, under the management of Messrs. Taylor, paid a dividend in 1858, but has not paid one since.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH has sold 122 tons copper ore for 6171. 11s. 3d., and tin ore to the value of 14781. Calls made, 21. 18s. per share. During the past year the principal operations have been forking Buckle's Old Mine, which has been completed to the bottom of the 52. There is a large tin lode, which has been all worked away; but when fresh ground is opened it is calculated that it will pay well for working. Copper lode has been seen in the cross-cut south, which is of a very promising character. The old mine, from which so much was expected, is poor.

COLLACOMBE has sold copper ore realising 52921. 0s. 10d., blende 1691. 8s. 9d., and made calls of 10000l. The wheel-pit and leats are finished, and the water-wheel, together with the main shaft, bot, and rods are in a forward state of completion, which the unfavourable weather has delayed. At the 62 fm. level a cross-cut is being driven north, for intersection of the middle lode, and communicating with the old engine-shaft. This (middle) lode is an exceedingly promising one, and a 30 fm. level has been commenced on its course, west of Morris's engine-shaft, for proof of same. It will also be opened on at the 62 fm. level, when intersected.

COOK'S KITCHEN has sold 143 tons of copper for 2991. 11s. 8d., and 198 tons of tin for 154001. 12s. Calls made, 10s. per share. A large outlay has been made here for increasing the plant and machinery. During 1860 a new steam-stamp has been erected, and a man-engine nearly completed to the bottom of the mine. The bottom levels are looking well, and it is calculated 30 tons of tin can in future be returned monthly at a cost of about 12000l., and this, it is hoped, will enable dividends of 10s. per share to be paid quarterly in 1861.

CORDEUROW has sold 1911 tons 20 cwt. of copper ore for 66081. 1s. 5d., 48 tons 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 2 lbs. of tin for 38741. 1s. 5d., and 18 tons of arsenic for 301. 5s. =10,5121. 7s. 10d. The mine is likely to do better in another year, several good points coming off.

COPPER HILL has sold 576 tons 13 cwt. of copper ore for 39501. 9s. 6d., but has not paid any dividend, neither has any been made. The lode in the 80 fm. level, on Paddon's lode, has been more or less productive through the year, and this lode has recently been reached at the 70, where it will produce 5 tons of good ore per fathom. The lode at the 70, at Mitchell's, has not proved so productive as anticipated, owing to its being disordered about that level. The ore lasted nearly down to the back of the level from the 60, and there is reason to hope that it will again become productive in sinking under that level. There has been an improvement in the last few days in the 60, east of the cross-course, on this lode, and it still promises to be better. This is further east than any ore has been seen before, which is an important feature. The new engine will go to work about the end of January, if not delayed by the weather, when the pump will be immediately resumed to sink under the 70.

CODDRA.—The pumping-engine was completed and set to work on the 28th August; since that time the water has been drained, and the mine cleared to the 66 fm. level. The late company worked the mine chiefly for copper, and from the surface to the 56 fm. level paid no attention to the tin part of the lode. It is found that the tin part of the lode is from 4 to 12 ft. wide, which contains tin in paying quantities. The tin ground opened out is sufficient to keep a large number of stamps at work for many years. The prospects for copper in the eastern part of the mine are encouraging, as there is known to be a good lode of that ore in the 96 fm. level. A large stamping-engine is being erected to reduce the tinstuff; a steam-whim is also being erected. The plant will, when completed, be of the best and most efficient kind, and it is hoped that good profits will be made as soon as the works are completed.

CRYSTANOG has sold 7 tons of lead ore, realising the sum of 861. 9s., but the operations have not been attended with that great success which the prospects twelve months ago seemed to indicate. The adit south, however, is still being driven on a fine lode, parallel and near to the commencement of the rich ore ground found in the adjoining Vale of Towy Mine, and a discovery may be made before long.

DALE has sold 221½ tons of lead ore, realising 20201. The junction of the Pipe vein with the Lam is expected to be reached shortly, when great results are anticipated.

DEVON AND COURTNEY has sold copper ore realising 5841. 14s. 8d., and made calls of 12021. 18s. 6d. The present operations are—Driving the 100 west on south part of lode; driving the 80 east of cross-course; driving the cross-cut to intersect north lode at the 80. These are points of importance, and there is a good lode in back of the 40 east, which appears to be making away into whole ground.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS has sold 186 tons 12 cwt. of tin for 11461. 14s.; blende, 51.; blende, 61. 16s. 9d. Calls made, 2s. 5d. per share. The following describes the position of the mine:—"We are down to the 70, and driving out a cross-cut to cut the south lode, which we expect to find productive, as at the 50 it first began to make copper ore, which is about the depth that Alfred Consols commenced to meet with tin. We have passed over about 10 fms. of good ore ground at the 50, and we hope to find the 70 much more productive; we sold nearly the ore at our last sampling from this lode, 77 tons; and as this was the first time we had any ore from the south lode, it speaks well for our next level, and we shall, of course, have 20 fms. of backs when the lode is cut, which we calculate will take about a month from this time. The north lode also we shall intersect at the 70; this lode has turned out several thousand pounds worth of ore shallow."

EAST BUDNICK AND MOUNT MINES are now being introduced to the public, in 6000 shares of 10s. per share, of which amount 15000l. is for engine and plant, and 15000l. for capital, so that no calls will be required for ten months, during which time good discoveries may be made. The mines are situated immediately on the east of Budnick Consols Mine, which was formerly very rich; and to the south of the rich Treblakin and Mount Mines, now being worked by Messrs. Whitford, bankers of St. Columb. These mines are held at 1-18th days for twenty-one years from September, 29, 1856. Besides their contiguity to Budnick Consols and Treblakin and Mount, the sets are also immediately joined by Great Retallack and South Peru Mines on the east, and by Wheal Hope on the south. The whole of these mines have either been rich in their day, or are considered at present to hold out prospects of success. The Budnick Consols east and west lodes, which are also the same as those that made great riches in the Perran Mines, traverse these sets. The rich north and south lead lode (the Treblakin lode), on which an engine has been just erected by Messrs. Whitford at Treblakin and Mount, also passes through these sets, forming a junction with the Budnick east and west lodes. Some of the Wheal Hope lodes (which have been very rich) are likewise within the limits; and the big lode at Great Retallack will underlie into these mines in depth. The entire length of the sets from east to west is likewise traversed by an elvan course.

EAST CARN BREA has sold copper ore realising 15241. 3s. 8d., and tin 1031. 18s. 3d., and made calls of 31501. This is a most promising mine, having three productive parallel lodes within 10 or 11 fms. of each other. The water is quick, which delays operations. The 26 fm. level, on the south lode, has been opened on about 50 fms., and several bunches of ore have been met with. Two winzes have been sunk at the bottom of this level, now down about 10 fms. The lode in the eastern winze produces a poor bar of ground, but is thought to be close to a change for the better. The 40 fm. level is extended 15 fms. on the middle lode. This lode has produced from 2 to 3 tons of rich yellow ore per fathom. A cross-cut is put out at the 50 to intersect these lodes, the middle one of which, it is expected, will be reached in about three months.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD was expected to have been in the dividend list of 1860. One cause in prevention of this, we imagine, was the serious flooding of the mine early in the year, consequent upon the heavy rains and rising of the river to the overflowing of the mine. The present prospects are full of hope for the coming year, there being three important points to come off almost at once, and all from appearances likely to result favourably. The winze in the bottom of the 36 east, in a very fine lode, is yielding 8 tons or more per fathom. The 36 end has been in a poor bar of ground, but is thought to be close to a change for the better. Garri's shaft is sinking between two beautiful lodes, which will unite very shortly. The cross-cut from the 36 to the middle lode is within 2 or 3 fms., and the deep adit is on a very fine lode of gossan, ore, and mudiic. One or two cross-courses intersect the lodes a little east of the present workings; these form an important and valuable feature in the concern. The patience and outlay of the shareholders are, we trust, on the eve of being fully compensated.

EAST POOL has sold this year 1910 tons 5 cwt. of copper ores for 80821. 11s. 2d.; tin, 58 tons 16 cwt., 38861. 15s. 8d.; arsenic, 79 tons 5 cwt., 1291. 9s. 3d., but has not paid any dividends since 1858, when it paid 6400l. The mine is looking better, and good dividends are anticipated for 1861.

EAST PROVIDENCE adjoins Providence Mine on the east, and on the same lodes, and has hitherto done nothing. Lately, however, they have been working near the Providence boundary, and have cut the Providence lode in the adit level. This lode in Providence is subject to great fluctuations, both in value and size, and at times it is very small, and sometimes very large and very rich. Where they have it at East Providence it is small, about 6 in. wide, very good work for tin. It is proposed to drive east on it a little more, and then sink a shaft on it from surface. This lode has been dialed, and it runs a little to the south of the engine-shaft, so that it may soon be expected to be cut in the cross-cut south, at the 40 fm. level, from that shaft. If cut good there it will be a fine thing.

EAST ROSEWARNE (Gwinear).—During the past twelve months 530 tons of copper ore have been sold, realising 49131., which shows an increase of 38631. upon 1859. Balance in favour of the mine at the last meeting, 4091. 11s. 2d.; profit on the past four months, 5101., which at the meeting in January will give a balance of 9101. to the shareholders. The mine has been worked for 43 years, and has passed through a course of 25 fms. long, worth from 151. to 251. per fathom. In the 55 a cross-cut is within 7 fms. of the lode, and should the run of ore be met with in this level the mine will pay dividends in 1861.

EAST TAMAR CONSOLS has sold 102 tons of lead ore and 527 tons of fluor-spar for 16941. 16s. 8d. The lead ore (102 tons) produced 2476½ ozs. of silver. The cost during the 12 months have been 34991. 4s. 2d., and calls made 4s. 6d. per share. There are 67 persons employed. The mine has disappointed expectations. The shaft is still being sunk, and there is a fair chance of a discovery being made shortly.

EAST TOLGUS has sold 330 tons of copper ore for 15071. 5s. 4d.; tin ores, 27561. 17s. 11d.; mudiic, 10 tons, 111. 5s.; and has made calls during the year amounting to 23641.

EAST TREVENEN has sold 13 cwt. 3 qrs. of tin for 551. 12s., and preparing another parcel for the market.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—Although this "celebrated" mine has not yet paid a dividend, the progress made has not been unsatisfactory. No call has been made since Nov., 1859, and though a new engine has been bought and paid for, and the costs have been increased by its erection, the balance of assets over liabilities to and of last Sept. 30th was 4481. 10s. 8d. The lode on the quarter was only 911. 3s. 5d. The 88 has been richer than the 66, and the 100 better than the 88, and there is every prospect of the 110 (now being driven) being still richer than any level above. The reserves are estimated at 1760 tons of copper ore, worth 81. per ton. In the past year 1063 tons have been sold for 90691. 9s. 6d., against only 421 tons for 32401. 19s. 3d. in 1859.

EXMOUTH MINE has sold this year of lead 628 tons 15 cwt. 2 qrs. for 73231. 6s. 6d.; blende, 40 tons 18 cwt. 3 qrs. for 1151. 10s. 5d.; and other ores, 21 tons 13 cwt. for 491. 5s.; making a total of 691 tons 5 cwt. 1 qr. realising 76881. 3s. 11d. No dividends have been paid this year, but a call of 5s. per share on 6700 shares—14250l. was made on Nov. 9. In addition to the above sales of ore, 80 tons of lead were sampled on Dec. 28, and will be sold on Jan. 4. The mine is changed from a dividend to a call-paying mine. The lode in the 84 has disappointed the expectations of captains and managers. Another call must be made on the 11th inst., but there are great hopes that the mine will improve both north and south; in the north under an immense mass of good gossan visible in the adit level, and which has not been driven under; and in the south from the change in the ground and lode, the end in the 40 being similar to the lode in Frank Mills, just before the improvement.

FURZE HILL WOOD (Walkhampton) was worked extensively about 70 years ago, when tin was less than half its present price, by the means of two adits at 6 and 11 fms. deep, the latter having been driven 500 fms. across the lodes to unwind them, but 5 fms. deeper, after knowing their exact value by the shallow adit. This fact (supported as it is by the worth of the arches) most decidedly proves the value of this property, even at the then low price of tin.

GARLINDA has been put to work this year by Mr. Plomer, of Helston, and the calls made up to October have been nearly 51. per share. The mines are in Wendron, and very extensive, extending 500 fms. from east to west on the course of the lodes, and 650 fms. from north to south. A 65-in. pumping-engine has been erected, and went to work in July; also, a 24-in. steam-stamp, with 32 heads of stamps. The mine has been forked, and so far as seen of the lode the prospects are good.

GAWTON COPPER MINE.—The sales of ore during the past year have been small, but the mine has improved during the past quarter, and is now paying cost. The 36 and the 50 ends are driving towards Okel Tor Mine, and are looking kindly for copper ore. The mine is situated on the banks of the River Tamar.

GERNICK.—The works at this mine have been actively resumed in the past year, and an engine-shaft sunk to the 20, on the great south tin lode. This lode is highly mineralised, and the mine promises to be a great property when this and the other lodes are fully developed.

GOGINAN LEAD MINE (Cardiganshire), under the management of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, formerly made large profits. This year the mine has sold 291 tons 16 cwt. of lead ore for 82501. 6s. 1d., and made calls to the extent of 12561.

GONAMEXA has sold 727 tons of copper ore for 40501. 2s., and 35 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs. of tin for 1411., and has not made any call. During the year a great change has taken place in the character of the mine, from copper to tin. The tin was first discovered in the 80, 15 fms. west of the South and West Caradon boundary cross-course. It has been driven on 15 fms. in length, and averages 25½ per fm. Tin has also been found in driving east of this cross-course at this level. At the 90 a good tinny lode has also been discovered, and is being driven on. In the 58 fm. level, 25 fms. east of the cross-course, a shoot of copper ore has been cut. A winze has been sunk on it about 10 fathoms, where the lode is evidently undergoing a change from copper to tin, and is worth 10½ per fm., which can be taken away for 40s. A 12-hd. stamp has been attached to the engine, and calcining-houses are being prepared with all possible speed. A small parcel of tin (to test its value) brought 807. per ton. It is confidently expected that from the tin ground already discovered, and the copper lodes which are now being developed, the present year will see the mine placed in the dividend list.

GREAT BADERN has not sold any ore this year, and has made calls amounting to 11s. per share. The ground has been very hard, and now paying 40l. per fathom for driving through a hard killas, where, however, the lode is expected to be cut every day.

GREAT CARADON MINE.—The mine is in the Caradon district, and is supposed to have the East Caradon lodes. The engine-shaft is down to the 40, and cross-cuts driving in that level to cut the lodes. At present the shaft is in killas.

GREAT CRINNIS.—These mines have not improved in the manner ex-

pected at the end of last year, though the lode in the new shaft is very large and ore throughout. The lode has varied in width during the year from 6 to 12 feet. It is still the opinion, however, of practical men who have inspected the mines, and who are acquainted with the district, that the counterpart of the former great deposit of copper ore will be found in the direction of the new shaft, and works in connection therewith. The ore ground driven through is now in good order for stopping, consequently the returns will increase. When the size and character of the lode is considered, and bearing in mind that this large lode produced copper ore to the value of 1,500,000l. from the first deposit; and seeing, also, that the lode has resumed its large size in the new shaft, where it is producing ore throughout, it is apparent that the prospects are of a very encouraging character.

GREAT RETALLACK has sold this year 2435 tons of blende for 58541., and 1 ton 8 cwt. 2 qrs. of silver-lead for 571., and made one call of 2s. per share. The mine has progressed very satisfactorily, and as at the meeting, on Dec. 11, the accounts showed assets over liabilities of 11821. 1s. 11d., and the agent calculated he could raise 500 tons of blende per month, for six months, there is every prospect of good dividends in 1861.

GREENHILL MOOR (Germoe) has sold tin for 5791. 16s. 9d. this year, and made a call of 1s. per share. The mine is private.

GREAT TREVEDDIE has sold this year 24 tons of tin for 14971.; last year 22 tons were sold for 13731. Several hindrances, such as the falling in of ground, breakage of machinery, &c., have been met with this year, or the returns would have been larger; and the refusal of the principal shareholders to allow the secretary to call a meeting for auditing the accounts has had a prejudicial effect upon the company. The prospects of the mine, it is believed, are as good as ever.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED has again been a great disappointment, and we fear but little prospect of doing without heavy calls for some time to come. Once or twice during the year good improvements, leading to the expectation of better results, took place, but were of short duration. The returns of the mine are considerable, but the costs of working are more. Copper and tin sold this year realised 14,6031. 9s. 3d.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY (Kenwyn).—During the last year the sales have realised—For copper, 15,8911. 1s. 6d.; tin, 13,3561. 16s. 2d.; mudiic, 1501. 4s. 10d.; and oxide of iron, 31. 15s.—29,4011. 16s. 6d. No calls have been made the last nine months, and the returns nearly paying costs; and should the courses of ore be met with in the 110 and 120 equal to the 100, 90, and 70, the mine will make good profits. The 70 end is worth 30l. per fm., 90 end 80l. per fm., 100 end 40l. per fm., and a course of ore in the bottom of the 90 west is turning out from 15 to 20 tons per fm. The 110 is nearly up to the run of ore. This is one of the largest sets in Cornwall, and altogether the outlay of the present company in calls has been 72,0000l.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS has sold lead ore to the value 5871. 14s. 3d., and made a call of 1s. per share. The prospects are not very encouraging.

HINGTON DOWNS has sold 1768 tons 10 cwt. 2 qrs. of copper ore for 75811. 17s. 3d., and made calls of 9s. per share.

HOLMBUSH has sold this year copper ores for 79911. 9s. 9d.; lead ores, 7601. 13s. 1d.; mudiic, 3061. 15s. The mine has been a heavy drag upon the shareholders, the cost of working being very heavy. Mr. F. Pryor has undertaken the management, and in his last report states,—"We are putting the mine in good working order, and our prospects are gradually improving. Our next sampling will be about 200 tons of copper ore, and the following a little better."

KEWICK MINES.—These mines have much improved during the past year, the returns from which have been 292 tons of lead ore, realising the sum of 38601. The improvement has occurred in the last six months, during which time the loss has been from 20l. to 30l. per month. An increased expenditure has been incurred in the tutwork department, to which the mine is indebted for its much improved condition, though the benefit of this outlay will be much greater in future. There is every probability of this mine making profits during the present year.

LADY BERTHA has sold 1100½ tons of copper ore for 49341. 4s. 2d., and made a call of 600l. This mine has been very fluctuating this year; although not looking so well as it did, there are some points of interest in it. The lode in the 53 fm. level has just been cut.

MERLHYN has sold 10 tons 16 cwt. of lead ore for 1461., and within the last month a good discovery of a new lode has been made, which, if it continues, may bring the mine into the dividend list next year. This lode is worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fm., and there is a run of more than 200 fms. upon it. A few years ago the mine paid 70000l. in dividends, and sold altogether about 50,0000l. worth of lead.

MILL POOL has sold 67 tons 19 cwt. 3 qrs. 19 lbs. of tin for 54481. 18s. 6d., and made calls this year of 14s. per share. At the last account a profit was shown. The following is a report of the mine:—"The south lode at Greenbury Moor looks well, and the returns of tin at this part exceed 1½ ton per month at and below the adit, which is 35 fms. deep; there are several lodes to cut here, which will, if productive, render this part of the set of a good speculation, as the mines in this neighbourhood, St. Aubyn and Grylls, Wheal Grylls, &c., are draining the water below adit. We have raised considerable quantities of tin from this lode. We are also driving to cut Mill Pool standard lode, near where it is produced in Wheal Grylls, and we hope as we near the cross-course to meet with as good a deposit of tin as they have on the other side. We are also 52 fms. deep on Harvey's lode, and have passed through a productive lode for a great many fathoms in length at the 42, and the 52 is now becoming productive as we get under the tin ground gone down below the 42."

NANGLETS (Gwennap, adjoining Clifford on the east) has lately been re-constituted on the Cost-book System, in 1024 shares. Active operations are being commenced.

NANTEOS AND PENRHU.—More extensive operations have been commenced, with every prospect of leading to profitable results. The north lode at Eys-tunstan has been proved rich 6 fathoms below the deep adit, and a new wheel is being erected to sink on it deeper.